THE LABOR NEWS

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Justice for the Worker
Constructive Cooperation
and
A Square Deal for the Employer

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Criticism of New Deal Mostly by Political Groups

Business Men and Workers Who Benefited From NRA, Pay Little Attention to Propaganda and Criticism Against Administration

Staff Correspondent Contrasts Conditions With Last Year and Expresses Amazement Over Greatly Improved Conditions—Increased Agitation for Stabilizing Newsprint Industry Brings Workers Into Prominence as Big Factors in Campaign—Look for Settlement of Textile Strike Through Efforts of President and NRA Administrators.

By JAMES P. CONLON

Two weeks spent in the Northern part of the State during the month gave me a pretty good idea as to general conditions as these apply to business, labor, politics, social and other matters.

My last visit to some parts of the Northern district was during the depression, when I found nearly everybody "down in the mouth," and in anything but a receptive mood. In the print paper towns, the mills were running only two or three days a week and on short time, and with all other business in a like condition, including banking conditions, the general situation presented a scene which was anything but encouraging.

The contrast experienced during the present month can only be expressed as most amazing. Everywhere, I found people upon whom I called in a joyful mood. Instead of being abruptly told "there is nothing doing," whether my questions concerned the status of business conditions or another subject, only occasionally was one successful in getting a satisfactory interview. Manufacturers complained of the shortage of orders, others said they could get no money from banks to tide them over. Big merchants spoke discouragingly, and the smaller ones "were in the dumps."

"Tales of Woe"

My interviews with officials of trade unions brought only tales of woe, and there were some who painted sorrowful pictures concerning the future of trade unions. Their pay envelopes were exceedingly small, and this had a serious effect on the general attitude of even leaders in the Labor movement, who predicted dire results if such conditions were to continue for any length of time.

This was more than a year ago, when many of the banks were still closed, and just prior to operation of the NRA. It was a sad spectacle, and referred to by older men as the worst ever experienced in the State of Maine.

But this has all been changed. Throughout my visit in these parts, I found an entirely different attitude on the part of manufacturers, merchants, hotel keepers, road-stand proprietors, and the workers. Everywhere, I met

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INTERSTATE COMPACTS WOULD STABILIZE INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS WHEN PRESENT NRA PROGRAM CEASES OPERATION

By CLARENCE R. BURGESS, Secretary and Legislative Agent, Maine State Federation of Labor.

We hear much these days about Interstate Compacts. Many of the Labor movement are asking, "What is Labor's attitude on this question?"

The use of Interstate Compacts to promote uniform Labor laws, arises from a variety of competitive conditions produced by differing labor laws in several States. The NRA for the present has given us uniform hours of labor, but how long will it continue?

If the NRA goes out of existence, then the differential due to various standards regarding hours of labor, restrictions on the labor of women and minors, night work, accident compensation and other special matters cause differences in working conditions and costs to employers between one State and another.

These differentials handicap businessmen operating in some States and give advantages to those operating in other States. They have caused plants to shift about in search of the most favorable labor laws, or have forced plants in some States to close down, throwing their workers out of employment.

Whether labor laws are favorable or unfavorable, they are subject to constant pressure for change, so that neither employer nor employe can tell at any given time what laws will remain or what laws will be changed at the next session of the Legislature.

Uniform Legislation

Industrial operations and employment under such conditions are unstable, and not good for either employers or workers. Uniform laws with some prospect of permanence, or changed only by a considerable number of competing States acting together under a compact would help to make the industrial situation more stable. The natural differentials resulting from location, labor supply, accessibility of raw materials and power would still remain but differentials of varying labor laws would be removed. With uniform legislation competitive conditions fair to both employer and employe could be established throughout the nation. The labor legislation now in force in the New England and Northeastern States shows a lack of uniformity.

Uniformity of State laws is not a new thing and was conceived by the American Bar Association in 1889, when there was established a committee on uniform State laws. This committee never attempted to use the device of interstate compacts to promote uniform legislation nor was there much attention given to uniform labor legislation.

The experience of these commissions in uniform State Laws has shown that the preparation and proposal to draft uniform laws is not enough, either to secure their adoption or to prevent alteration afterwards. They merely recommend while the States are under no obligation to adopt their recommendations.

As regards interstate compacts, of course no State is under obligations to ratify a compact, but once having ratified it, the State is bound by its terms not to violate it. A compact has the sanction of the States that become a party to it, and of course the assent of Congress, which was given by the State Compact Act, signed by the President on June 8th, making a valid form of interstate agreement probably more permanent and dependable than legislation by a single State.

The use of the compact device to promote uniform labor legislation among the States appears entirely feasible. State governments would enforce the labor legislation enacted under State compacts and would stabilize conditions when the present NRA plan ceases to exist.

Congressional Action

The first Interstate Labor Compact was signed on May 24th—later receiving the assent of Congress — by the following Commissioners and delegates:

Connecticut—John M. Tone, Helen Wood; Maine—Charles O. Beals, Clarence E. Burgess, Benjamin F. Cleaves; Massachusetts—Henry Parkman, Jr., Robert J. Watt, Robert Amory, Edwin S. Smith, James W. Clark, John A. Jones, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.; New Hampshire—Robert P. Bingham, Ethel M. Johnson, Laurence B. Holt, John L. Barry, Albert S. Baker, George A. Dorr, Francis P. Murphy; New York—Frieda S. Miller for Elmer F. Andrews; Pennsylvania—Charlotte E. Carr; Rhode Island—George E. Bigelow, Metcalfe Walling, Louise Q. Blodgett, Edward F. Dwyer, Thomas F. McMahon, Mary A. McNally and Thomas P. McHugh.

This Interstate Labor Compact is characterized by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins as "one of the most important progressive steps taken in the labor field in the last decade."

As an objective this compact specifies that "no employer shall pay a woman or a minor under 21 years of age an unfair or oppressive wage." Each State which ratifies the compact agrees to enact legislation to establish and maintain minimum standards in conformity with this principle.

The compact has three titles, "Policy and Intent," "General Provisions" and "Minimum Wage." Under the first, it is stated that "enforcement among the industrial States of reasonable uniform standards for labor in industry determined in accordance with general welfare, would benefit both labor and employers, remove pressure toward lower wages, longer hours, exploitation of women and children and other actions injurious to all concerned."

"General Provisions" include one to

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LABOR DAY, 1934

By WILLIAM GREEN, President, American Federation of Labor

Labor Day finds our country midway in perhaps the most important economic undertakings of our existence—a realignment of forces of industrial control under Federal supervision. It is a time when we are making decisions which will determine this issue: Shall we plan for future production of abundance for all, or shall we try to curb mass production into scarcity channels with luxury for the few and poverty for the many?

The technical information handed on to us by past generations and inventive power of present day workers have completely revolutionized work. The work limit is no longer human endurance but the installation of machines, organization of work forces and orders. Orders for products and services depend upon incomes of buyers. Over 80 per cent of the buyers in retail markets are wage earners and small salaried persons. This is the reason why prices correspond to the rise and fall in pay envelopes.

Many of our economic troubles have grown out of failure to see that electric power production heralded a new age—the age of plenty for all. In the days of handicraft and production limited by human endurance, we could not produce enough or at such low prices as to make possible comfort standards of living for all. There were well-to-do people and a few wealthy. The million-dollar yearly incomes came with power production.

From 1923 to 1929, each industrial worker increased the amount he turned out each hour four per cent every year. During the past depression (1929-1934) the increase in hourly output has been slightly more than four per cent per year. In this period of rapid increase in productivity, the incomes going to owners of property increased 66 per cent—over two-thirds. The incomes of factory employes—those who did the actual work in turning out the increased product—rose five per cent.

During the depression years, while output still increased per man hour, factory incomes declined 58 per cent (1929-1932) while the incomes of those owning property fell 30 per cent.

Why this difference? Because the rules of distribution were made at a time when the producer owned what he made, and have not been brought up to date to provide equitably for the producer who is hired to work for a management that sells the product and determines what part shall be paid the worker-producer.

Because workers have not shared proportionately in their increased productivity, buying power in the retail markets has not been adequate to sustain the large amounts which owners of capital have invested. Even in peak years, no industry operated at capacity. This means producing investments had to pay for idle investments.

In an economic structure built on specialization and interrelation, inequities in distribution of incomes brings unbalance in production and distribution of products and services that wrecks the whole structure. This unbalance was one of the basic causes of the collapse of 1929. Too much of our national income had gone into speculation in securities on the Stock Exchange and into the pockets of those who bought the output of industries.

Two things are needed: To increase the amount of national income going into wages and small salaries so as to maintain a balance between production and consumption that will buy products and services for higher standards of living; and legal and economic institutions that recognize and protect the interests of producing workers equally with the interests of the owners of these products and other property.

To accomplish these two purposes, organization of wage earners in independent unions is essential for the promotion and protection of wage earners' interests. In the present age under the National Recovery Act as well as in all other periods, the union is the beginning and continuing agency indispensible for wage earners' progress. It is most fitting then that Labor Day should be dedicated to plans for the promotion and extension of the trade union movement.

Although the figures for Canada are not available, the continuity of industrial organization from the Mexican border northward, makes the principles equally applicable. During the past four years, United States industries have set up approximately 200 branches in Canada. Canadians have an established habit of investing generously in United States undertakings. The workers of the two countries have long known they must unite in establishing standards when employers readily set up branches on either side of the boundary.

In the United States and Canada and every central labor body in the United States and Canada find in the day new inspiration for work and new plans to be executed. When every wage earner is a union member, disciplined in working together with fellow workers in making effective the principles of the union movement and accustomed to work as a soldier in the ranks of Labor, then our national labor movement will be able to negotiate work agreements that fully protect the interests of those who work for wages and to assure public institutions that will safeguard Labor's rights.

I urge all unions and all Labor to dedicate Labor Day to the advancement of these purposes, by planning union-forward campaigns.

General Strike in Textile Industry May be Called Before September First

Executive Board, United Textile Workers of America, Authorized to Take Action by Vote of 581 to 10, at Annual Convention, Held in New York City Last Week.

Determined Stand Taken Against Accursed 'Stretch-out' System and Unfair Attitude of Some Employers Toward Section 7 (a) of National Recovery Act—Action Taken Seriously by Administration and Means Are Sought to Avoid Strike—President McMahon Re-elected by Acclamation.

By JAMES CARLEN, [illegible] Local 1841, United Textile Workers of America

Convention Hall, New [illegible] City, August 18.—At this writing, following conferences held by various groups in the textile industry, the 23rd annual convention of the United Textile Workers of America came to a close.

It was a great convention, and the result of the deliberations, which in the main sought to remedy deplorable conditions existing in all divisions of the industry, with especial attention to cotton, and which may terminate in a nationwide strike, was decided by almost a unanimous vote.

This being my first experience as a delegate to a U. T. W. convention, I naturally anticipated something out of the ordinary. The thought of meeting some 600 delegates from all parts of the country—all men and women employed in the industry in which I have spent a goodly portion of my life, had been uppermost in my mind since I was selected to represent Local 1841 a few days ago.

Permit me to say that all my anticipations have been met "way beyond expectations. I have been a constant attendant at every session, and not a word uttered by the officers while making their reports, nor by the splendid men and women who addressed the convention on the opening day, has escaped my attention.

The officers' reports, and the recommendations offered, brought the closest attention of every delegate in attendance. They were ably presented, and showed most careful thought and sound judgment in their preparation.

The fine addresses delivered by Mrs. Pinchot, wife of Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, made a lasting impression on the delegates. The sincere interest she manifested on behalf of the workers and the splendid manner in which she expresses her thoughts, are such as to win for her many friends who hold her in the highest esteem, and who count on great results coming from her activities.

Inspiring Addresses

Sidney Hillman's talk was a great inspiration, and so was that of David Dubinsky. Mr. Hillman is president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and Mr. Dubinsky is president of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. They are both able and experienced representatives of Labor, heading two organizations that have made excellent progress in the sphere of Labor.

I was much impressed with the address delivered by William Mahoney, general organizer for the A. F. of L. in New York City, who said "it didn't take the depression to bring about the 40-hour week in properly organized trades, as this had been established in a number of trades quite a few years prior to the depression." Prohibition, he said, was brought about because its sponsors were well organized. "They were organized so well," he said, "that if they desired to do so, they could have made it illegal to eat corned beef and cabbage."

Mr. Mahoney said manufacturers and employers in general are thoroughly organized for the purpose of maintaining good price levels and for other purposes beneficial to their industries. In this they are teaching workers a lesson which should sink deeply into the hearts and minds of every worker, and make them see to it that their organizations are just as strong and formidable as are those maintained by their employers.

Chiseling Employers

Workers in the textile industry, he said, can never forget the conditions imposed upon them by chiseling employers during the dark days of the depression. This could have occurred had they maintained their local unions as did other trades. They should take a page out of the records of those terrible times and be fully prepared to meet such conditions if they should occur again.

The number of delegates present greatly exceeded that which officials expected. The convention hall at the Hotel Woodstock was far too small to accommodate the 600 delegates present, and the sessions beginning with Tuesday morning, were held in Town Hall on 43rd street.

Of particular interest to the members of the Worcester delegation was the meeting held on Tuesday evening, which brought all the delegates representing woolen and worsted locals together. The meeting was presided over by William Dunlop, president of the Woolen and Worsted Department, and matters discussed included numerous questions of a technical character of material benefit to the delegates.

Thursday's session was the biggest and most thrilling session of the convention. Delegates representing the cotton industry in all parts of the

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THOMAS F. McMAHON
Re-elected President, United Textile Workers of America

Donovan, Discharged NRA Employe, to Be Reinstated

According to press despatches as The Labor News goes to press, the National Labor Relations Board has ordered the reinstatement of John L. Donovan, president of the NRA Federal Employes' Union, who was discharged recently by General Johnson for inefficiency and insubordination.

It was claimed Mr. Donovan's dismissal was because of his union activities. The NLRB decided in favor of Donovan and ordered his reinstatement.

Bldg. Trades President Urges Support for Housing Project

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20 (ILNS)—Michael J. McDonough, president of the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L., has issued an appeal to the 1,500,000 building tradesmen of the country to get behind the new Housing Administration with their support. He said this project promises vastly increased employment for the men in the building trades, and as a means for starting activity again in one of the most important branches of business activity.

"The housing bill proposed by the President is now in effect," he said, "and loans for repair and modernization are now being made. Under it, immense volumes of money, the lifeblood of the building industry, becomes available for the repair and modernization of old buildings and the erection of new ones.

"It carries with it the promise of employment so long denied the building tradesmen of the country, 40 per cent of whom are idle now. During the last five years, a shortage of not less than 1,000,000 homes has piled up. There are 13,000,000 buildings in need of repairs, and 3,500,000 of which require major repairs to make them safe and habitable. In addition, there is an enormous number of homes in need of modernization and extension.

"This work has not been done because owners and prospective builders entitled to loans by every test of character and ability to pay have not been able to get them. They had, and have, the desire to go ahead. They lack cash. The releasing of cash, made possible by this new law, should be taken advantage of by our local Labor

"I suggest all building trade councils arrange for a systematic canvassing of their areas for work to be done. Explanation to home owners and prospective home owners for the provisions of the law under which necessary money may be had on easy terms will undoubtedly start many jobs.

"Details of such canvass must be left to local bodies to arrange in cooperation with other local bodies. Obviously it is work in excess of that which local officers can in fairness be expected to do well."

A. F. OF L. TAKES DECIDED STAND ON COMMUNISM; CALLS UPON LOCALS TO EXPEL ALL THESE FROM MEMBERSHIP

The American Federation of Labor Executive Council, meeting in Atlantic City last week, formally and officially declared war on Communists and Communism. Stating that control of the Federation was a primary requisite to world revolution, on the part of Communists, the Federation adopted the policy of expelling them from the ranks of organized labor.

President William Green disclosed that the reported activities of the Communists had been considered by the Executive Council during the 10-day session at Atlantic City. As a result of the deliberations, a three point program has been adopted to cope with this menace. Both the open and the covert attempts of Communists to impose their subversive political propaganda upon the working people of the nation will be combatted with all the vigor of the Federation. Ways and means to give effect to the determination of organized labor to accomplish these ends will include the following measures:

All subordinate unions will be called upon to seek out and expel Communists from membership, when it has been clearly shown that they are members of a Communist organization and are engaged in carrying on such propaganda.

Secondly, all members of organized labor will be called upon to resist attempts to impose Communism upon them through violence, force, intimidation or other methods. Government authorities will also be asked to protect trade unionists who seek to comply with agreements made with employers.

Thirdly, and this may be one of the most effective steps in the entire program against Communism, the Department of Labor will be requested to deport alien Communists who are now in the United States illegally.

With this triple offensive, it is expected that organized labor will be freed of this menace which adversely affects both industrial recovery and governmental stability.

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BANGOR

BANGOR CENTRAL LABOR UNION TO INAUGURATE BIG ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN AS ITS LABOR DAY CONTRIBUTION

Pursuant to Recent Request of President Green, Plans Are Outlined to Start Vigorous Campaign That Will Extend Throughout Fall and Winter Months—Plan to Hold Labor Dance Soon.

Although no action has been taken to commemorate Labor Day with any special celebration in Bangor this year, the Central Labor Union has taken cognizance regarding the significance of the day and has adopted means to start a vigorous organizing campaign, which is to start immediately following the holiday, to continue during the Fall and Winter months.

"Much consideration was given to commemorating Labor Day by celebrating in some manner," writes Richard W. Gustin, secretary of the Bangor Central Labor Union, "but after giving careful thought to President Green's request to conduct special organization activities, the Central body decided upon this as the most important manner in which the local Labor movement could pay tribute to the occasion.

"The cost of preparing for a celebration, such as needed to make a worthwhile demonstration, was seriously considered. Treasuries of local unions, due to the recent depression, are somewhat depleted, and a goodly number of members of local unions are still unemployed or working part-time which makes it difficult to do any more than meet running expenses. Hence, the decision to omit the celebration this year, and to devote time, energies and activities of officials of the Central Labor Union and local unions to conduct the proposed organizing campaign.

"As a starter in the campaign," Secretary Gustin said, "we are working on three groups of workers, many of whom express strong desires to become organized. The organizing committee of the Central Labor Union has already arranged for meetings and as these groups compose several hundred each, the prospects for adding 700 or 800 members to the local Labor movement are excellent.

"As there will be considerable expense attached to the proposed campaign, and desirous of meeting this with as little cost to local unions as possible, the organizing committee is planning to hold a dance and entertainment in the near future, the proceeds of, which will be used to meet the expenses of the campaign.

"With business improving in practically all lines, and realizing the protection offered workers through Section 7 (a) of the National Recovery Act, is causing renewed spirit among large groups of unorganized workers to join the local Labor movement. Never before, not even during war times, was this desire so greatly manifested as it is now, and all of which gives great encouragement to all interested in the growth of the movement.

"Judging from the enthusiasm manifested over the proposed organizing campaign by delegates present at the last meeting of the Central body, it is felt confident this effort will be productive of good results. All have pledged themselves to aid in the campaign and with this splendid spirit of cooperation, no doubt exists as to the final outcome.

"The campaign is planned to start immediately following Labor Day, and its sponsors are most hopeful that this contribution to the commemoration of Labor's annual holiday will meet with their fullest expectations."

The present roster of local unions in Bangor is as follows: Journeymen Barbers' Local 211; Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' 71; Carpenters 621; Cigar Makers' 179; Federal Employes' Union; Granite Cutters; Letter Carriers 391; Locomotive Engineers' 508; Molders' 101; Musicians' 769; Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers' 687; Typographical Union 446; Plumbers and Steamfitters; Post Office Clerks; Local 77 and 536; Theatrical Stage Employes and Moving Picture Operators' 198; Railway Conductors' 103; Railway Mail Clerks; Railway Station Employes' 3; Railway and Steamship Clerks, Locals 76 and 970; Telephone Workers' No. 8.

In connection with the present organizing campaign, the Central Labor Union will also pay special attention toward increasing its membership by appealing to unaffiliated locals to make part of the Central body.

Matters have already been discussed at meetings of several local unions, and it is thought the campaign, besides resulting in adding several hundred members, will also result in building up the Central Labor Union to twice its present membership.

Carpenters, Plumbers Negotiating Under Construction Code

Carpenters, Plumbers and Steamfitters Local Unions are still negotiating with local contractors for the establishment of wages, hours and general working conditions with local contractors as provided for under the Building Construction Code.

It is reported good progress is being made and that within a few weeks there will exist a complete understanding regarding conditions under which employing contractors and building mechanics will operate.

These negotiations are causing considerable interest in building trades circles, which also reflecting itself at meetings of the Central Labor Union with which building trades locals are prominently identified.

Delegate Shepard Attending Molders' Convention

Chester M. Shepard, secretary of Molders' Local 101, is in Chicago, where he is attending the convention of the International Molders' Union as a delegate from his local.

As this is the first convention held in six years it is expected much business of importance is to be transacted, and members of Local 101 are anticipating a most interesting report from Mr. Shepard at the next meeting of the local union.

"Let's Carry On"

Labor's Opportunity for Accomplishing Objects is Greater Than at Any Time in History of the Trade Union Movement—Activities of Pioneers Recalled When a Labor Day Parade Marked the First Public Demonstration to Show That Labor Proposed to Exercise Its Inherent Rights.

On Monday, September 3rd, Labor will again celebrate its annual holiday and pay tribute to those great leaders in the fields of Labor who made this holiday possible.

Labor Day is a great day in the annals of American history, as it commemorates to a large extent the emancipation of the workers from the fields of economic slavery. That great step forward in the path of social economy was initiated by the Knights of Labor in 1882, when the first parade was held in New York City on the first Monday of September in 1884. Another parade was held on the same day and it was voted by the Knights that this day should be set aside to show to the world that labor proposed to exercise its inherent right to organize and bargain to effect legislation and conditions for the best interests of the majority.

In 1887, Colorado set aside the first Monday of September as a holiday to commemorate the deeds of Labor. This was the first legislation in regard to Labor Day.

The American Federation of Labor, the mighty successor to the Knights of Labor, waged a militant and aggressive campaign to have this day set aside as a national holiday and succeeded in having it recognized as such.

Labor Day, 1934, should and will be a memorable event as the eyes of the nation are upon us—wondering what our course and actions are going to be during this slow progress of recovery, and the addresses of President William Green and his many associates will be scanned with a keener interest than ever heretofore exhibited.

Not only the A. F. of L., with a membership in excess of 3,000,000, but practically all the workers of this nation have come to realize during the past four years, and especially the last 16 months, that only through such an organization as the A. F. of L. can the workers demand recognition and accordance of their rights.

One has only to review the achievements of Labor over the past 20 years to fully appreciate the wonderful progress that has been made for the benefit of the workers. The A. F. of L. is directly responsible for these many achievements not only through legislation enacted, but also by being powerful enough to force unscrupulous employers to recognize the rights of their employes.

To no one man can the credit of all this be given, but if any one stands out from all others, it is the immortal Samuel Gompers, who gave his whole life to the cause of Labor and was recognized by great men in all paths of life as being not only a man worthy of respect and admiration, but one whose advice and counsel was always sought on any subject affecting the workers, and he was also recognized as being of great assistance to President Wilson during the dark days of the World War, possibly more so even than any single individual.

It is well, as Labor Day, 1934, that we pause a moment in deep respect to this great American.

In conclusion, I wish to ask the workers of Maine to do everything possible to impress their respective communities the great importance of Labor Day—as a day of recognition of what is the most vital factor in any town, city, State or Nation—Labor.

Let us on this day pledge ourselves individually and collectively, to exert our greatest efforts during the next year to further the ideals of the A. F. of L. and to increase our membership 100 per cent.

Remember what President Gompers said: "Let's Carry On."

Wage Cuiseler, Facing $200,000 Fine, Closes Va. Clothing Plant

Confronted with an order from the National Compliance Board of the N. R. A. to restore nearly $200,000 in back wages to its employes or face the loss of its Blue Eagle and possible prosecution, the G. & H. Clothing Company has closed its factory in Fredericksburg, Va.

Five hundred workers were thrown out of employment. Plant officials said that the factory, a unit of L. Grief & Bros., Inc., of Baltimore, would remain closed indefinitely. It is the first time the plant has suspended operations in 31 years.

The order from NRA instructed the company to pay to its employes sums representing the "differential" between the rate paid and the minimum of the Code Authority. The firm received until July 19 to make the restitution or be deprived of its Blue Eagle. In addition, the Compliance Board said it was prepared to ask prosecution by the Department of Justice.

New Public Printer is Former President of New York Local

Announcement from the White House last Saturday was that A. E. Giegengack, of New York, had been officially appointed by President Roosevelt to become Public Printer for the United States Government.

Mr. Geigengack will succeed George H. Carter, who had been held over on the job as Public Printer for about a year and a half after his term officially expired. "The appointment of Mr. Geigengack as Public Printer appears to be a very popular choice, from all points of consideration," says the Washington Trade Unionist, in its current issue.

Business people and workers alike are enthusiastic in their praise of his inherent fairness in dealing with personnel, as well as his proven ability as a master printer.

Mr. Geigengack was formerly president of Typographical Union No. 6 of New York, often called "Big Six" because it is the largest local unit in the International Typographical Union.

It is pointed out that, although he became the printing business later, he has always maintained his interest in the union and is still a member in good standing.

While in business in New York, Mr. Geigengack was twice elected as president of the International Association of Printing House Craftsmen. During the World War he was in charge of the famous A. E. F. daily newspaper, "The Stars and Stripes."

Mr. Geigengack takes the office of Public Printer under favorable auspices and with the earnest good wishes of all.

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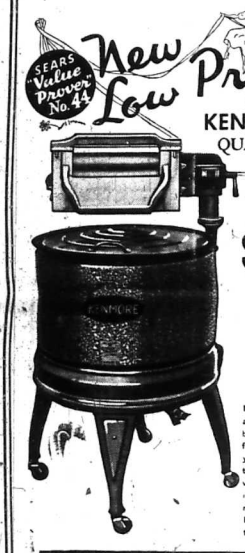

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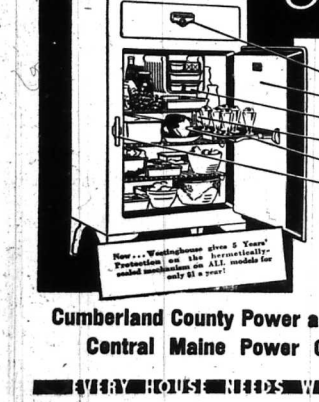

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AUGUSTA

KNOW YOUR CANDIDATES! ASK QUESTIONS AND MAKE YOUR WANTS KNOWN TO THOSE SEEKING FAVORS

National Recovery Act is Big Factor in Coming Election, But So Are State of Maine Issues—Give Careful Consideration to Three Constitutional Amendments and the Referendum Question.

By BERNARD C. DOWE, Vice President Maine State Federation of Labor

The administration of local, state and Federal government is for what purpose? Is this question too large for the average working man or woman to answer? No! Is it complicated with too many political premises to be clearly understood by the average worker of both parties? The answer also should be No. Can the administration of local, State or Federal government please every individual? This answer is No, with a large N and a larger O.

These political questions, like all others are debatable from many and various angles, points of view, or general understandings.

Not knowing the ethics or perhaps rudiments of humanism, how or where should the average educated man or woman start, in order to make an analysis of the coming election for the State of Maine, on September 10, 1934?

I am most certainly safe in one respect—that of being "non-partisan," only recently having been informed that the "non-partisan candidate is a person with no party and no principles."

Throughout the good old Pine Tree State, there must be many more non partisan members, especially in the laboring classes.

Many are willing to declares themselves, while the majority go masquerading on and on under the name of some political party of their own choosing.

In order that legislation for the betterment of the laboring classes can be obtained, is it not necessary for the laboring classes to know the attitude of the respective candidates that are seeking office, whether they may be Democrats, Republicans, Socialists, Independents or "Non-Partisans?

On September 10, Maine is confronted with an election. Campaign issues at the present seem to reflect more to national issues than State. In fact, there are many candidates seeking office in Washington who are using the New Deal and the NRA as the keynote of their campaign.

Some political groups have the impression that through the creation of the NRA and its activities, the Federal government is headed straight as the old proverbial Indian arrow, to H—"

While those who were creators and believers in the NRA will tell you otherwise.

There is no doubt that NRA, through its so-called alphabetical projects, lessened the burdens of the unemployed during the Winter of 1933-34. Also, there is no use in denying that many were the abuses that developed out of the NRA by both parties, the workers and the officials. Nevertheless, it was a grand feeling, as one employe stated after a period of nearly 12 months of unemployment: "It sure seems good to put my hand on one of Uncle Sam's dollars."

Do you presume he cared much whether that dollar was backed by gold, silver or baloney standards? No! Absolutely not! And now as it is nearing election in Maine, does this worker, of the laboring class as a unit, give much thought to Maine issues before the day of election?

The Winter of 1933-34 is history. History may repeat itself. We have the Winter of 1934-1935 before us. Is the crisis of unemployment past? Answer that honestly.

Candidates for election by the voters of the State of Maine have the answer.

Do not wait until a few days before election for them to bring out their views on important questions. Start now to ask questions. Let the candidates know that we, as workers of the State, know there is going to be an election for the State of Maine, with Maine issues at hand.

Now is the time to give careful consideration to the three Amendments to the Constitution of the State of Maine, and also the Referendum question, as they appear on the specimen ballot, which follows.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments and Referendum Question to Be Voted Upon September 10, 1934.

Those in favor of any, or all, of the following proposed questions will place a cross (X) in each, or any, of the squares marked "YES" devoted to the question, or questions, for which they desire to vote; those opposed will place a cross (X) in the opposite square of squares marked "NO".

SPECIMEN BALLOT

AMENDMENT NO. 1—Shall the constitution be amended by the repeal of the 20th amendment relating to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors? (YES) (NO)

AMENDMENT NO. 2—Shall the constitution be amended as proposed by a resolution of the legislature to provide for an increase of the State debt limit? (YES) (NO)

AMENDMENT NO. 3—Shall the constitution be amended as proposed by a resolution of the legislature to provide for a bond issue for the construction, improvement and equipment of State buildings? (YES) (NO)

REFERENDUM QUESTION—"Shall an Act entitled 'An Act Relating to Transportation of Intoxicating Liquor,' Become a Law?" (YES) (NO)

Written petitions signed in the aggregate by no less than ten thousand electors, addressed to the Governor, were filed in the office of the Secretary of State within ninety days after the recess of the regular session of the eighty-sixth Legislature, respectfully requesting that the above entitled Act be referred to the people of the State to be voted upon in the manner described in the Constitution of the State of Maine. The Governor, by proclamation dated December 23, 1933, declared said Act suspended and fixed Monday, the tenth day of September, A D 1934, as the date upon which the same should be referred to the people.

SURVEY BY COMMISSION NAMED BY GOV. BRANN TO DETERMINE EFFECTS ON MAINE SCHOOLS DURING DEPRESSION

From the office of the Maine Public School Finance Commission, Augusta, a bulletin has been issued bearing upon a survey which is being made to determine the effects of the depression upon the schools of Maine. A commission, appointed by Governor Brann, is making a detailed analysis of the money spent for education between the years 1930-1934. The unit cost per elementary, and also high school pupil, will be ascertained and made known.

All school superintendents in the State have been requested to cooperate in furnishing information with regard to any material change in their individual school departments—whether increased, decreased or unchanged during the stated period, 1930-1934.

In addition to this, costs of maintaining and operating such schools will also include all extra-curricular activities, particularly of a social-improvement nature or added cultural features in which miscellaneous social service has been made an adjunct of the purely educational routine system. Such data, when completed, will be used in comparison with like statistics obtained from 24 other States in the Union. This is to ascertain how Maine stands with regard to the total costs of her educational system, and the degree of curtailment which has been imposed, or is contemplated, as a result of the depression.

Another survey, with particular reference to the cost of furnishing transportation for pupils of public schools, also is being made. This will take in every school route in the State, in rural as well as in city districts. It will include routes which are serviced by private cars transporting two or three children, as well as by the large buses which transport 50 or more pupils. The particular character of the road surface will be considered, as well as the total mileage, and the annual direct cost. Uniformity of transportation methods, with corresponding economy and efficiency of operation, is expected to result from this general analysis of costs and methods of school pupil carriage.

The expansion of the traditional elementary and high school curricula into multiple social and cultural adjuncts, not an essential part of the public school system, has brought the problem of school financing sharply to public and legislative attention. The crushing depression has shown the paramountcy of first protecting public health and life, as compared with maintaining apparent non-essentials of our public school system.

Children fainting in school, for lack of common nourishment, gave impetus in other cities to a searching social investigation of which the Maine investigation is a detached but integral part.

The commission, which is headed by Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, is now correlating the returns on questionnaires. When this work has been completed, it will furnish a graphic picture of what has taken place in Maine public schools since 1930. Findings and recommendations will be given to the public by the commission.

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College Ices - Soft Drinks
Cigars - Tobacco
Cigarettes
YOUR FAVORITE WAITRESS
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AUGUSTA, MAINE

Sinclair Gasoline Produced Under Union Conditions

Secretary Clarence R. Burgess of the Maine State Federation of Labor, received the following communication a few days ago from President J. A. Schilling of Local 210, of the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America:

"Dear Sir and Brother:—It is the wish of this Local Union that your office notify all Central Labor bodies that the (Sinclair) Consolidated Oil Corporation has signed a Union agreement with the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, and that this company is now producing products which are fair to members of organized labor.

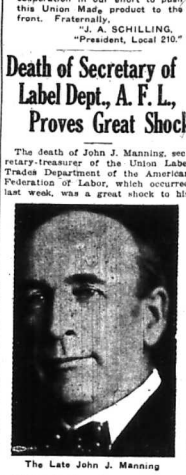
"We believe this is a great step forward in the labor movement, inasmuch as this is the first major Oil Company to sign a Union agreement and believe the membership of the American Federation of Labor can do more to promote Union contracts with other companies through the purchase of Union Made products than through any other medium.

"We wish to thank you for your cooperation in our effort to push this Union Made product to the front. Fraternally,

"J. A. SCHILLING,
"President, Local 210."

Death of Secretary of Label Dept., A. F. L., Proves Great Shock

The death of John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, which occurred last week, was a great shock to his



The Late John J. Manning

many friends throughout the country.

Prominent in the trade union movement for many years, and an attendant at all conventions of the A. F. of L. for a score or more years, he had built up an acquaintanceship which was unexcelled by any other trade unionist in the country.

As secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department since its inception, Mr. Manning had occasion to communicate with officials of all international unions, State Federations, District Councils, City Centrals and local unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., and in this capacity brought the department into close touch with all movements intended to elevate the interests of organizations dsignating their activities with labels, shop cards and buttons.

He was the author of numerous pamphlets on organization and union labels, millions of which were distributed among trade unions all over the country. He was a forceful speaker and possessed a rare understanding of the trade union movement and this made him in great demand as a speaker.

The funeral, held last Friday from St. Anthony's Church, with burial in Mt. Olivet Cemetery, in Washington, was largely attended by officials representing the American Federation of Labor, international unions and representatives of the Washington Central Labor Union and local unions.

Housing Shortage is 5,000,000 in U. S., Survey Indicates

There is an apparent shortage of 5,000,000 habitable dwellings in the United States, construction of which would put a large number of men to work, Secretary of Commerce Roper said as the Federal Housing Administration prepared to begin actual operation looking toward renovation of homes.

Construction of needed dwellings would result in an annual payroll of $5,000,000,000 and directly and indirectly affect some 12,000,000 persons, the Secretary said.

In reference to the shortage of habitable homes, Roper declared:

"Millions of others are in need of minor and major repairs, and thousands of others are utterly unfit for human habitation."

Roper's statements were based on a Department of Commerce survey of 64 major cities. Comparatively few of the homes surveyed had modern devices to add to comfort. The shortage of dwellings was reflected in single-family quarters where dual families and additional persons were compelled to live in crowded quarters.

A hasty Housing Administration survey from records of other Government departments indicates that 16,000,000 buildings need immediate repair. About 3,000,000 of these are said to be beyond hope of restoration. The remaining 13,000,000 require repairs averaging $300 each, in cost.

Repaid Loans Show Business to Be Still On the Up-Grade

As tending to show that business and industry are really on the upgrade, Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, presents some interesting figures in support of that contention. Of funds advanced to banks in the time of crisis, he states that 64 per cent has been repaid, while as to loans of all kinds, the present reimbursement is 42 per cent. This is not a bad showing when the utter collapse of banking credit and accompanying stagnation of business of little more than a year ago is considered.

With regard to direct loans to industry, since the law went into effect, a total of about $7,000,000,000 had been authorized at this date. Many of such loans had to be refused, by reason of insufficient guarantee of repayment. Of an unexpended balance of $367,000,000, about $90,000,000 will go to the First National Bank of Detroit in liquidation of the same.

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AS
SHERIFF
Kennebec County

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FOR
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IN FAVOR OF ROOSEVELT'S POLICIES

The Labor News

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An Exponent of a Square Deal for Both Sides. Constructive in Policy. Independent in Politics.

Subscription, One Year 50 Cents. Price per Copy, 5 Cents

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AUGUST, 1934

"Quoddy" Power Plan Interests Government

If Approved, Amount Needed to Carry On Project Would Provide Employment for Army of Workers—Estimated Cost is 42 Millions.

The possibility that something may be done for the State of Maine along the line of what has been done for some of the Western States, with regard to mammoth power developments, continues to loom on the horizon. This has to do with the now much-discussed Passamaquoddy Bay power project.

From Washington word came recently that Public Works Administrator Ickes gave Governor Louis J. Brann the assurance that the "Quoddy" power plan, as it is locally called, would have the most careful consideration of the Federal government. Mr. Ickes is booked for a trip of inspection to Maine, to get first-hand information on the project, whose estimated cost is set at $42,000,000.

At the present time, however, an unfavorable report has been filed with the Government by the Public Works Board of Review. Government engineers will be called in to examine into the project from its various economic and strategic angles and will submit their findings to the Government. Mr. Ickes is depending largely on their technical exposition of the whole program.

The enterprise has been persistently urged by Dexter P. Cooper, engineer of Eastport. His plan contemplates harnessing the tides in the waters of the bay. These tides are of extraordinary character, having an average rise and fall of 26 feet. Power would be generated through a system of dams. Original plans called for the construction of dams across the bay between Maine and New Brunswick, but the latter territory has refused to cooperate on the alleged ground that it would interfere with the fishing industry.

Industrial Oligarchs Would Repeal Laws

Those Who Want to Be Left Alone to Run Business as They Please, and Who Would Go Back to Days When the Old Law of Tooth and Claw Reigned Supreme, Taken to Task by President.

Many industrial oligarchs, bankers and railroad officials continue their silly ballyhoo that the only way to bring about prosperity is to restore the confidence of business leaders by repealing all laws which establish any form of social control over business affairs.

One of these reactionary types recently wrote President Roosevelt that to insure confidence the President should declare that "all supervision by all forms of government, Federal and State, over all forms of human business activity, should be forthwith abolished."

In his Green Bay speech, the President delivered a paralyzing blow to the subversive "get-rich-quick gentry who hold such reactionary views. In criticising the man who suggested this laissez-faire scheme, the President said:

"In other words, he was frank enough to imply that he would repeal all laws, State and National, which regulate business—that a utility could henceforth charge any rate, reasonable or otherwise; that the railroads could go back to rebates and other secret agreements; that the processors of foodstuffs could disregard all rules of health and of good faith; that the unregulated wild-cat bankers of a century ago could be restored; that fraudulent securities and watered stock could be palmed off to the public; that stock manipulation which caused panics and enriched insiders could go unchecked. In fact, if we were to listen to him, the old law of the tooth and the claw would reign once more."

Nor did the President hesitate to speak plainly on the question of what constitutes genuine confidence. He declared:

"My friends, the people of the United States will not restore that ancient order. There is no lack of confidence on the part of business men, farmers and workers who clearly read the signs of the times. Sound economic improvements come from the improved conditions of the whole of the people, and not a small fraction thereof.

"Those who would measure confidence in this country in the future must look first to the average citizen."

Opponents Primed Up to Bust New Deal

Lauded President for Starting Plan Which Stimulated Business, But Now Complain Because of Governmental "Interference".

Set in small type, and chucked away in an inconspicuous place on an inside page of daily newspapers, was the announcement during the week that the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company had make a profit of $214,891 in the first six months of this year, after charges were deducted, compared with a net loss of $130,776 in the first half of 1933.

On page one of these same newspapers, appeared stories by several politicians, who deprecated the New Deal, emphasizing the fact that unless an immediate change is made to permit business to go along without governmental interference, the country is destined to "go to the dogs."

During the first half of last year, there was no "interference" on the part of the government with business. Those who were looked upon as super-men had run things as they pleased, with the result that 75 or more per cent of business concerns had not only done away with their entire surpluses, but had gone into debt to the limit, and many were on the verge of bankruptcy.

It was then that the government, with its billions, came into the picture, and saved the day. There was no talk of government interference in those days. The super-men, some of whom hadn't drawn a sous marque for many months, took on a meek and humble attitude. Their praises of President Roosevelt and the New Deal were given with unbounded enthusiasm. They were on the way to recovery, and with great anticipation saw the day when they could resume their former living standards.

Well! They're back on their feet now, and what are they doing? They've got a combination of politicians all primed up to "bust the New Deal." They don't like the idea of being forced to deal collectively with their employes. They call this "bureaucracy," and notwithstanding the fact that the country is on the way to prosperity, are using this and other foolish arguments in an attempt to discredit the President and his entire administration.

Will they succeed? We think not!

With the coming of the NRA, and a reconstructed financial system, business began to pick up, and the best demonstration of this is in the fact that 37 of the 39 major industries in this country, which had lost millions in 1932, finished 1933 either with handsome profits, or with greatly lessened losses.

The short item, set in small type, and placed in an inconspicuous part of the newspapers, which told of the Bigelow-Sanford Corpet Co. having made more than $200,000 during the first six months of the present year, as against a loss of $100,00 during the same period last year, tells the story of how large as well as small concerns have benefited from the New Deal.

Millions of people who, a year ago, were on the verge of starvation and dependent upon municipalities for relief, are now working, and for the most part are enjoying fairly good conditions. Small manufacturers and dealers were in "the dumps" a year ago, but are now beginning to see daylight, and just ask any of these and see what they think of those who seem bent upon destroying that which has proven a God-send to them!

It is true the National Recovery Act is far from perfect. Labor is far from satisfied with its administration, but as a general proposition it has done wonders, and it is our firm belief that patience and perseverence, properly exercised, will ultimately result in doing all that was expected.

Long Says Sales Tax is Only Way Out

Massachusetts Tax Commissioner Says Load Must Be More Equitably Distributed to Relieve Property Holders—Says Nothing About Millionaire Taxdodgers

The sales tax has again come to the front for serious discussion. Speaking at Cummington recently, Commissioner Henry F. Long told a large gathering of assessors, tax collectors and other town officials from the western counties of Massachusetts that such a tax must eventually come. The particular title by which it was called did not matter. The situation demanded more revenue to meet the present costs of government. The sales tax was urged as the only apparent method still left untouched.

The commission-payment plan for collecting taxes was condemned by Mr. Long, who declared it to be a vicious system which ought to be abolished.

In outlining his reasons for advocating a sales tax, Commissioner Long confines his arguments to constantly growing taxes, and the difficulty experienced in collecting these. He failed to suggest other means that would bring additional revenues instead of shifting the burden on wage earners.

If a special tax is to be levied, it should first apply to large incomes in a greater measure than it now does. Congress has recently unearthed notorious instances of tax evasion and tax refunds, to a scandalous degree. The richer the taxpayer, the greater his opposition to pay his proportionate share. Resistance has also been made to increasing the death and inheritance taxes, two of the most harmless forms of taxation that could be devised. Again, we have vast wealth opposed to this rational and equitable measure.

Allowing the holders of vast wealth to escape their just share of taxes, while applying a sales tax on the necessities of life, is not the way to meet the situation. Mr. Long avoids the very vital aspect of the case: He warns the general public but says nothing about the millionaire and billionaire tax dodgers and tax refund sharks of the Treasury.

New Labor Board Makes Good Start

Threatens Jersey Bus Company With Prosecution for Discriminating Against Union Men.

The first decision of the new National Labor Relations Board was a good start in asserting one fundamental right of working men and women. It declared that under the National Industrial Recovery Act employers do not have the legal right to discriminate against trade union members because of their union activities.

The decision was made in the case of the Jersey City Lyndhurst Bus Company, which was charged by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen with dismissing two of the brotherhood's members because of their work in the field of labor organization. The Newark Regional Labor Board found the company guilty of the charge, and ordered the reinstatement of the men. The company bucked the order. The old National Labor Board sustained the ruling of the Regional Labor Board. The company also bucked that order.

The first decision of the new board was to confirm the ruling of the old board. The decision declared that unless the order for the reinstatement of the men was promptly complied with the company would be cited to the National Recovery Administration for withdrawal of the Blue Eagle and to the Department of Justice for prosecution under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Organized Labor hopes and expects the board will continue to hew to the line in these cases involving the determination of subversive employers to deprive the workers of their clearly defined rights set forth in the Labor Section of the Recovery Act and the codes established by its authority.

It is also hoped that the Department of Justice will act promptly in prosecuting the cases cited to it by the board, and thus establish definitely that Section 7 (a) of the Recovery Act means what it says about the right of the workers to organize and carry on trade union work without interference from employers.

NRA Puts Steel On Its Feet

Statement Just Issued Shows Last Quarter to be Best Since 1930.

According to a statement issued during the week by the United States Steel Corporation, earnings for the three months ending June 30 were larger than for any quarterly period since the last quarter of 1930, the total earnings, after ordinary manufacturing expenses were deducted, were $21,082,389, as compared with $6,578,731 in the preceding quarter, and $4,881,554 in the like period of 1933.

This is an amazing increase, and coming at a time when Republican spell-binders are blasting their horns anent bureaucracy, regimentation, fascism, communism and other nonsensical terms, causes unexcitable and thinking people to become convinced that something besides honest motives is prompting this move to discredit President Roosevelt's efforts to improve business conditions.

While the wages of the one hundred or more thousands of employes did not keep pace with the immense profits, amounting to $5,350,241 during the past three months, the report says, however, that these received $65,094,000 for the quarter as compared with only $33,468,000 in the same period last year.

Not alone was this great army of employes benefited by the tremendous increase in business experienced by the Steel Trust as the result of business recovery during the past year, but the preferred shareholders also, who received their first dividend since the third quarter of 1931, the sum allotted to these being $1.48 a share.

To sum up the corporation's report, the tidy sum of $3,548,836 is left as a balance for the three months ending June 30, the first time anything has been carried to surplus since the third quarter of 1930, and compares with a deficit from surplus of $8,428,772 for the like months of 1933.

Here's something for Senator Fess, young Teddy Roosevelt, Senator Borah, and other Republican spell-binders, as well as Governor Ely (Dem.) of Massachusetts, to think about when attempting to further discredit the National Recovery Act and those responsible for its enactment and administration.

Is it likely that these hundred or more thousands of workers who enjoyed steady employment during the past year, and the thousands who benefited from dividends on their preferred shares, are going to take any stock in these fakers; and further, what is likely to be the opinions of the millions of people throughout the nation when they have thoroughly digested this amazing report from one of the country's greatest among major industries?

Honest criticism is always welcomed, but this attempt to bamboozle the people into believing that the New Deal is starting us on the road to Socialism and Communism, and that its continuation means the abandonment of Democracy, is all poppy-cock, and again we say, the motives that prompt these critics are so outrageously unfair as to cause thinking people to become thoroughly disgusted.

Fortunately, the good results expected from the efforts of these critics is having little effect on the great rank and file of working people. The writer is in constant touch with thousands of workers, and from this personal contact, he feels confident that improved conditions during the past year, while these may not have been as great as anticipated, are, however, such as to impress the workers with the fact that matters in general are much better than they were prior to the institution of the New Deal, and that they are still pinning their faith on President Roosevelt's ability to bring about greater improvement.

The American worker is too intelligent to be made to believe that regimentation and the various isms referred to by the enemies of the New Deal are possible in this country. Unlike European countries, where Fascism, Nazism and Communism control the destinies of the people, the rights vested in the people here are different, and while much dissatisfaction is manifested our laws are so constructed as to make it possible to bring about harmony, thereby eliminating the possibility of revolutionary movements.

Hence, our firm belief that much of the criticism against the New Deal is unfair, and that unless its critics can present more formidable arguments, there is little doubt regarding its success.

General Strikes as These Affect Labor

Flamboyant Publicity, Misrepresenting Facts Tends to Increase Antagonism Toward Organized Labor.

San Francisco has been the scene of a Labor disturbance which brought that city's name into prominence to all points of the civilized world. Unusual things happen so frequently in 'Frisco that quiet, unassuming and unexcited people have come to regard these occurrences as little out of the ordinary.

That city, besides having become renowned because of its earthquakes, has kept in the forefront of publicity through the "Tom" Mooney episode, and recently attracted more world-wide publicity through a general strike, and during which it was being press-agented to the King's taste.

Someone recently said that the great prosperity enjoyed by San Francisco for many years was due mainly to the ability of its pioneers to do effective advertising, and judging from the manner in which the recent general strike was publicized, there is little doubt concerning this statement.

That thousands of citizens were on the verge of starvation because of the strike of teamsters, hotel and restaurant workers and other organizations whose members handle food-stuffs, was about the most startling, as well as false, statement uttered by 'Frisco's press agents. This, more than anything else, caused excitable people to become more excited, and to wonder how those poor unfortunates were going to exist.

Taking press despatches for granted, they did not give any consideration to the vast stores of flour, canned goods, cooked meats, cereals and other prepared foods, which people can secure for months if it became necessary. They didn't consider that gas and electric service was not interrupted by the strike, and that light and power was provided just as though there was no strike.

Then, they became extremely excited over the tremendous losses in wages suffered by the thousands of workers affected by the general strike. Organized workers pay very little attention to this kind of publicity. All knew that, except for a very small percentage, workers receive little more than enough to provide a bare living. So that, even though they might be out of work a month or more, they have practically as much money as when the strike occurred. Labor provides food and shelter for those on strike; therefore, there is nothing to worry about on that score.

Of course, we all deplore that conditions reach such a period as to make any kind of a strike necessary, and more so a general strike, but if people here—3,000 miles from the scene of activities—knew how hard-boiled, unsympathetic, antagonistic and contemptible those who control the maritime industries are in San Francisco, they wouldn't be so quick to criticise the workers engaged in this conflict.

NAZI MADNESS NOT GENERAL

A ray of light comes from Nazi-land. German courts, despite the bloody Nazi terrorism, are showing signs of independence. A Berlin district court has just acquitted one of the foremost statesmen of the republican era and four of his chief aides, of charges of corruption. In acquitting the defendants, the court proclaimed the principle, hated by the Hitlerites, that all men are equal before the law. The charges were brought on political grounds and the court's action is described as a decided set-back to the Hitler government's campaign against officials in the republican regime.

The decision of the Berlin court followed that of the German Supreme Court at Leipzig, refusing to make Nazi "race philosophy" a point of law by recognizing Jewish blood as a ground for divorce.

The action of the German courts is encouraging. It shows that not all German thought has succumbed to the Nazi madness.

Eliminate Discontent by Removing Cause

Newspapers, business leaders and others who are decrying strikes and industrial discontent would give better service to the nation by seeking to remove the causes of unrest. Injustice is the root of all discontent and discontent will grow as long as injustice is permitted to flourish.

Clear out recognition of these facts was given by the Rev. Dr. Minot Simons in a sermon which deserves nation-wide circulation, particularly at this time. Dr. Simons is minister of All Souls Unitarian Church, New York City.

"There is a vast discontent all through our world today, and the person in it is the sense of injustice," Dr. Simons said. "The discontent of resentment is one of the deep, underlying currents of our modern life. The current gets deeper and stronger as the resentment becomes greater and more impatient. We must beware of this current for it is a current of feelings, feelings of grievance, of injury and of injustice."

Dr. Simons went on to say that the public resents troublemakers who are capitalizing discontent. "But," he asked, "why should they not capitalize it?" and proceeded to point out there is a reason for the discontent, and there is only one thing to do.

"There is discontent," he said, "and a reason for it, and we have to realize that the troublemakers believe that they can improve the situation. They may or may not be mistaken but why should they not make trouble?

"The thing to do is to remove the cause of the trouble. Take the poison out of the discontent by removing the injustice which causes it and the sense of grievance and of resentment will disappear. Then the troublemakers will make no more trouble because there will be no discontent to capitalize. Many leaders of industry and many leaders of labor realize what needs to be done. Others have got to realize it, or else there will be trouble."

LABOR QUERIES

Questions and Answers on Labor: What It Has Done. Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aims and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, etc., etc.

Q.—Is the San Francisco strike the first general strike in the United States?

A.—No. There was a general strike in Seattle in 1919.

? ? ?

Q.—What is the meaning of the term "laissez faire," often used in discussion of labor subjects?

A.—This is French for "let us alone." It expresses the principle of allowing things to look after themselves, especially the policy of non-interference by the government in commerce and industry.

? ? ?

Q.—What great international labor organization has recently moved its headquarters to Washington, D. C.?

A.—The United Mine Workers of America.

? ? ?

Q.—Who said: "The problem of the labor movement is to protect those who work against those who desire to exploit and to give them constantly better opportunities for life and work."

A.—Samuel Gompers.

? ? ?

Q.—When were factory inspectors first appointed in the United States?

A.—In 1867, in Massachusetts, which passed a law generally regarded as the first factory legislation in this country.

? ? ?

Q.—What well-known United States Senator branded company unions as the chief obstacle to collective bargaining?

A.—Robert F. Wagner of New York, who said: "The greatest obstacles to collective bargaining are employer-dominated unions, which have multiplied with amazing rapidity since the enactment of the Recovery Act."

? ? ?

Q.—When was the great Homestead strike of iron and steel workers?

A.—In 1892.

? ? ?

Q.—Have there been any conventions of the American Federation of Labor held in New York City?

A.—Two, in 1883 and 1895.

? ? ?

Q.—Did organized labor favor the establishment of the parcel post system?

A.—The 1895 convention of the American Federation of Labor went on record as favoring a parcel post system run by the Post Office Department.

? ? ?

Q.—Has labor endorsed the candidacy of Josephine Roche for Governor of Colorado?

A.—Miss Roche's candidacy has been endorsed by Colorado labor.

? ? ?

Q.—Has the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers always been so named?

A.—No. The union was organized as the Western Federation of Miners. The present name was adopted in 1916.

? ? ?

Q.—Have powder workers a union?

A.—Yes. The United Powder and High Explosive Workers of America.

? ? ?

Q.—Has the American Federation of Labor ever denounced capital punishment?

A.—The 1895 convention declared capital punishment a barbarous and "revolting practice" and demanded its abolition.

? ? ?

Q.—What is the meaning of the term "black money," as used by British workers?

A.—In some British trades involving special unpleasantness or damage to clothing, this is an extra payment, usually stipulated in the working rules, made because of the nature of the work.

? ? ?

Q.—How long have private detectives been used to fight organized labor?

A.—It is probable that private detectives have been used as spies and disrupters of trade unions almost since the beginning of the labor movement.

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LABOR'S OPPORTUNITY
Vote for the New Deal!

Why I Believe I Should Be Reelected

By Governor Louis J. Brann

Since the first day I assumed office my every thought and my every consideration have been devoted entirely to the interests of the people who chose me to head their State government.

The problems confronting me were many, and I fully realized from the start that if I was to do anything for the people of my State it was my duty to cooperate with the Federal government in the way of obtaining relief. That I have tried to bring about a more prosperous condition in Maine is evident. My record in office proves it. Feeling that a man should be judged and re-elected on his record—provided his record is a good one and I feel that mine is—I outline here many things I have accomplished in the interest of the people and the State of Maine.

I vigorously opposed a retail sales tax, which failed to pass the last Legislature. I was given powers, with the Council, over State expenditures during the financial emergency. Steps were taken to save Maine woods by having CCC camps remove Beech scale and blister rust from infected areas. A step in conservation that goes beyond mere relief is where the CCC men were employed on roads and were utilized to cut clearings, thereby aiding in the elimination of Maine's forest fire hazard. A Federal Employment Bureau was established in the State House. Since its establishment, 44,722 men and women have been employed.

Cooperating with Congressman Moran, loans to fire-ravaged Ellsworth and Auburn were secured from the Federal government to the sum of $1,650,000 to take care of both cities.

The State of Maine, by October, 1934, will stand first among 48 States in the number of separate road projects undertaken, and fourth in the amount of employment given on road projects. Except for Massachusetts, Maine has received the largest appropriations for roads granted to any State in New England.

As to Recovery, steps taken to improve Maine's income, I have conferred with the State Representatives in Washington to obtain from the Federal government the sum of over $100,000,000 for relief, and I have just secured from the Federal government over one million dollars which will put 10,000 men to work within the next 10 days. This will greatly improve the roads throughout the State. At my request, Maine received from FERA two million pounds of food for the needy. Of the six and a quarter million dollars granted to the New England and New York regional production Loan Association, Maine received two and one-half million.

As to my financial record, it is self-explanatory. It is the first time in the history of Maine that such a record has been achieved.

STATE BOOKS BALANCE

The State closed its books on July 31, 1934 in balanced condition.

Balance ..... $ 253,000.00

REDUCTION COST STATE GOVT

The cost of State government in the past two years has been reduced more than 33 1-3%.

The administration ending June 30, 1932, spent $31,056,245.56

The administration for the year ending June 30, 1933, spent $28,789,290.00

The administration for the year ending June 30, 1934, spent $20,312,678.87

Total savings $10,743,566.69

The former Administration cost $39.18 for every man, woman and child in the State.

Governor Brann's administration cost $25.71 for every man, woman and child in the State—a saving of $13.47 to every man, woman and child in the State.

CASH BALANCE

Cash balance January, 1933, when Governor Brann took office, was $ 1,036,857.76

The cash balance as of June 30, 1934 (Federal funds $307,000.00) ..... $ 1,355,620.97

REDUCTION IN INDEBTEDNESS

Paid—Temporary loan ... $ 800,000.00

Paid Bonded indebtedness of State 1,050,000.00

Total reduction of Debt $ 1,850,000.00

I said before, that a man stands on his record with the people. If the people of Maine return me to office as their Governor for the second time, I shall continue to devote my time and energy in their behalf, just as I have done in my first future of office. We will either all go forward and upward together as a people, or we will all inevitably be in full retreat before that economic enemy which infested us for so long a period and tried to obstruct progress not only in the State of Maine, but throughout the entire United States.

HAROLD DUBORD, CANDIDATE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR TAKES SENATOR FREDERICK HALE TO TASK

The Democratic platform pledged a restoration of agriculture. Within 22 days of his inauguration, the President advocated a reorganization of the Agricultural Credit Agencies of the United States. Within thirty days, he proposed the refinancing of mortgages and other farm indebtedness. This reorganization was provided for in the Farm Credit Bill, and a plan of broadest scope was put into operation to relieve the condition of the farmer. This has been accomplished by provisions for loans for crop production and harvesting, and other forms of financing. The plan, moreover, contributes to the relief of the national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power.

The platform promised a safer banking system and, without delay, legislation was enacted to provide for the safer and more effective use of the assets of banks; to regulate inter-bank control, and to prevent undue diversion of funds into speculative operations.

The platform provided for the protection of children and Child Labor has been eliminated under the regulations of the Industrial Recovery Act.

To labor, the platform promised shorter working hours and better conditions of employment. Never in the history of the nation has labor received the consideration accorded by the present Democratic administration.

The platform promised the repeal of prohibition. That has been accomplished.

Relief for the unemployed was promised, and that pledge has been kept. So important did the President regard this part of the platform that within seventeen days after his inauguration, he asked Congress to provide for unemployment relief. By means of the National Recovery Act, millions of men and women have found re-employment in industries and others have found employment on worthwhile projects made possible by funds provided for the performance of useful public works.

What would the present Senator have done to seek a restoration of agriculture? How would he have met the bank crisis which resulted directly from the policies which he apparently endorses, a crisis which affected every man, woman and child in the nation? What suggestions has he to offer to improve upon what has been done for the unemployed?

The present administration realizes that there can be no happiness or security on the part of our people unless men who want to work be given an opportunity to do so at a decent living wage. What portion of the present administrative plan to bring about recovery does the Senator condemn, and what has he to offer in place thereof?

Recently, from Portland, I pointed out two votes on the part of Senator Hale, which indicate it would be desirable to have in the United States Senate a man of different thought. By means of the Securities Control Act, the Democratic administration seeks to prevent the inequitable and unfair practices on the stock market which contributed so heavily to the depression. This Act and that of any manner endanger sound securities but bars get-rich-quick schemes. Thirteen Senators voted against this Act and Senator Hale was with the thirteen. I also called attention to the amendment to the income tax law making it impossible in the future for men to make millions of dollars in profits and legally avoid payment of income tax. A glaring example of the weakness of the old law is the case of J. P. Morgan, who paid heavy taxes in England but none to the United States. Senator Hale, voted against the amendment.

I now want to point out to you conclusively that Senator Hale voted against the interests of every farmer in Maine. One of the most important sources of revenue to the Maine farmer in the past has been from the sale of pulp wood. From the proceeds of the sale of pulp wood, many a farmer, until a few years ago, was able to secure funds with which he could educate his children, pay his taxes, pay for his farm, and otherwise buy necessities of life. Every farmer knows that this source of revenue has been eliminated because of the influx of foreign pulp. A situation arose which made it possible for foreign pulp to be sold in this country at prices with which our farmers could not compete. This was due in large measure to the depression in the value of foreign currency in comparison with the value of the American dollar. Usually a discussion of the monetary situation is so complicated as to be difficult to understand. I shall endeavor to explain this matter in simple language. To put a concrete example, supposing the American dollar is worth upon the international money market 25 per cent more than the equivalent currency of a foreign nation which produces pulp. That nation is able to undersell the American farmer. This is true providing it is legal to export gold. To meet the situation, President Roosevelt and a Democratic Congress proposed and enacted legislation which forbids the export of gold. By reducing the gold content of the dollar, the currencies of foreign countries have been brought nearer to the value of American currency. In other words, one of the purposes of the Monetary Gold Act was to stabilize the exchange value of the dollar and to prevent foreigners from underselling in this country.

The immediate result of this Act has been to make it impossible for foreign countries to continue the practice which was ruining the farmers of this State and destroying one of our most important and fundamental industries. For the first time in several years, there is now a market for pulp wood and it is certainly pleasant news to read in the papers that contracts for the purchase of pulp wood are now being placed with the farmers of Maine. Senator Hale voted against this Act, and as a result, has taken a stand squarely against the interests of Maine industries and Maine farmers. What is his explanation? It will take more than merely telling the voters that we are going to hold an important election on September 10th, to square himself with the farmers of Maine.

The New Deal seeks to improve the lot of the common man and woman. At no time during his 18 years in the United States Senate has Senator Hale interested himself in behalf of the common man and woman. Perhaps it is because by training and environment, he does not understand the problems of our people. He has never had to earn his living by hard work and he does not know what it means to be without employment and have to suffer the mental torture of wondering where the next meal for your wife and loved ones is coming from.

It is to the people of Maine his explanation for his opposition to the humanitarian policies of President Roosevelt.

It is reported that at Houlton recently, Senator Hale told Republican committeemen and women that the nation is waiting for the September vote. It is true, the nation is waiting, but I am afraid the Senator and the Republican Party are doomed to disappointment because the message of the people of Maine will say to President Roosevelt: Well done, thou good and faithful servant!

SEC'Y ICKES AND GOV. BRANN TO INSPECT "QUODDY" AUG. 21

Quoddy Project Will Not Down and Further Investigation May Result in Its Realization.

Important news to Washington County is that carried by the Associated Press to the effect that Public Works Administrator Ickes, accompanied by a Government engineer, will inspect the scene of the Quoddy Project August 21st. He will be accompanied also by Governor Brann, and other State dignitaries.

The Cooper plan to harness the high tides of Passamaquoddy Bay through a great power plant for the generating of electricity, will not down, and there is great expectation that through the intervention of President Roosevelt and a further study of the project may result in its realization.

The Federal Power Commission conducted an investigation and reported unfavorably on the ground that the electric power thus produced would be no cheaper than that generated by a steam plant on the seaboard. But Governor Brann and Maine Congressmen attack this report as not being true to the facts. President Roosevelt then took a hand in the matter and requested Governor Brann to appoint a Commission to conduct a further inquiry as to its practicability. This Commission still has the matter under consideration.

The results of Secretary Ickes' visit and the report of the Brann Commission will be awaited with deepest interest by the people of Maine, and especially by Washington County.

Governor Louis J. Brann Pays High Compliment to Labor

My associations with the Federation and with the individual members have been most pleasant and most agreeable.

I have some very firm friends among organized Labor. It has gone through the depression with a very fine morale and display of citizenship, and I am very sure that any measure of improvement that has taken place in the country is due to the patriotic conduct of organized Labor. It has been a fine display of citizenship. Some progress has been made and I trust that we may look forward to a very early return to those conditions which we term normal. I am sure Labor has made progress. And as long as I am Chief Executive of Maine, Labor has a friend in the State House.

An era of human sympathy and understanding of the problems of humble homes has been inaugurated. It is before us. The decision as to whether this vast humanitarian program, designed that life shall be lived in fuller measure of prosperity, equal opportunity of education for children and assurance of not only the necessities, but the comforts of advanced age, rests in your hands.

This is non-political, non-partisan, and above all embraces ordinary considerations.

The question: Shall we, as citizens, be confused by other issues, or are we proud of our birthright, to insist that not only our present, but the future of our children and children's children shall be safeguarded?

Neither land nor money can aid us and clothe us, nor produce for us those things of life we hold dear.

It is by the handicraft of the men in factory, shop and other fields of endeavor, employing the tools which man has made, that they can accomplish these things.

In a few words -- labor is worthy of its hire.

My friends, the decision rests with you!

GOVERNOR LOUIS J. BRANN.

Labor's New Deal

If the critics of the recovery program paid some attention to facts, they might create a deeper impression, but on the other hand, they would spike their own guns.

The Department of Labor figures show that comparing the month of June this year with the same month last year, there are 2,000,000 more workers on the private industrial payrolls, which means $60,000,000 more has been earned by these workers than was earned in the same month a year ago. If we go back beyond June, say to March, 1933, we find that 2,900,000 more people today are at work in private industry.

These estimates do not include agriculture, railroads, public works construction projects or the Civilian Conservation Corps. The Interstate Commerce Commission reports that the railroads are employing 12,000 more men than a year ago.

Among the statements made in attempting to uphold the thesis that the New Deal measures are not functioning as they should is that "business activity slackens dangerously". According to a report of the National Industrial Board issued recently, 25 key industries show an increase of nearly 23 per cent in employment since last year and nearly 47 per cent in the amount of payrolls. The New York Herald-Tribune, which certainly can not be numbered among the administration's supporters, published in its news columns recently that, according to the report of the International Statistical Bureau, sales of department stores, mail organizations, general chain stores, amounted to $2,100,000,000 in the first half of 1934, as compared with $1,700,000,000 for the first six months of last year.

That certainly does not look as if business activity was slackening, nor does the further fact set out in this report that for the month of June consumers had bought $55,000,000 worth of goods above what they bought the same month last year. And they added, that sales of summer merchandise had been the largest in several years, which quoting from the same story, is regarded as "what might be expected this fall with any stimulation of improved activity."

The critics of the administration are using for campaign purposes a comparison of the relief figures as they were in April, 1934, with what they were in April, 1933. This year's figures are $49,000,000 more than they were then. As the Roosevelt administration did not come in until March, 1933, and it took some time for the emergency legislation authorizing the expenditures to be enacted, it ought to be perfectly obvious that in April, 1933, the relief work was only begun.

They are also ignoring the circumstances that approximately two and a half million persons are being employed at honest work for honest wages in connection with various public works enterprises. Actually, some thing over a million persons are employed directly. The economists figure that for every man so employed two others are employed indirectly in production, processing and transporting the raw and unfinished materials that are used where the work is being done. Moreover, the critics seek to convey the impression that these public works represent simply an alternative to a dole, whereas the fact is that most of this work would have to be done anyway at public expense. All of these projects add to the capital wealth of the country, conserve natural resources, and give a better standard of living to the people. The great bulk of it in no sense represents charity and certainly there could be no time when these public works could so largely aid the public good than at a time when work is slack and unemployment is a national problem.

The statistics quoted and volumes more which indicate the same encouraging state of the nation's business, are all in public documents available to anybody who cares to take the trouble to ask for them. Notwithstanding this, the opposition political orators and the political newspapers continue to pour out statements trying to mislead the public as to what has been accomplished for the good of the people. Nothing can be done about it beyond warning the people to take with a grain of salt, at least, these fulminations that simply represent the desperate expedient of a hopeless political campaign.

VOTE FOR THE NEW DEAL!
Election: Tuesday, September 10

PORTLAND

CENTRAL LABOR UNION TO SPONSOR SAFETY COUNCIL MEETING WITH EXPERTS AS SPEAKERS ON SEPTEMBER 19th

Safety measures as a means for protecting human lives, have occupied the attention of leaders in the trade union movement for many years, and particularly since automobiles reached their present importance as a means of transportation.

Pioneers in this movement were unions of Street Car Men, who, in nearly every city in the country, established safety councils which resulted in a greatly reduced number of accidents.

In Maine, safety councils established in organized paper mills also made splendid records. A year ago or so, it was announced that one mill in Millinocket had made a 100 per cent record —not one accident having occurred during the entire year.

Realizing the importance of this movement, the Portland Central Labor Union, at the August 1st meeting, named a committee to arrange for a meeting to be held on Wednesday evening, September 19th, at which W. H. Brennan, prominently identified with safety engineering for many years and considered as an expert in this line, will be the principal speaker. State Labor Commissioner Charles O. Beals will also explain the activities of his department and what has been done toward lessening accidents among the workers employed in industry.

Clarence R. Burgess, secretary of the Maine State Federation of Labor, will be one of the speakers also, and will outline the program of labor legislation adopted at the June convention.

The meeting will be open to all workers, and because of its importance it is hoped many will avail themselves of the opportunity to hear these subjects discussed.

The meeting will start at eight o'clock. President Philip Place will preside.

C. L. U. Officials Active in Organizing New Local Unions

Pursuant to a recent call received from President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, who made a strong appeal to central bodies to conduct aggressive organizing campaigns during the Fall months, officials of the Portland Central Labor Union got an early start, and at the last meeting outlined a program which it is planned to conduct aggressively at once.

The committee named to carry this out at the July 18th meeting, consisting of Philip H. Place, Edward H. Sylvester, Hyalin C. McDonald and Mrs. Beryl Carlson, reported good progress has already been made, referring in particular to locals of Paper Makers and Textile Workers in Westbrook, which had been recently formed.

James P. Conlon, of The Maine State Labor News, addressed the meeting giving an outline of conditions as he found these on a two weeks trip which he had just completed to Bangor, Bar Harbor, Ellsworth and other towns in that district.

President Young and Secretary Burgess Confer with V.-P. McDonald

President Alonzo F. Young and Secretary Clarence R. Burgess were visitors in Portland on August 4th, while on their way to attend the convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor as fraternal delegates from the Maine State Federation. While here, Messrs. Young and Burgess conferred with Frank C. McDonald, a vice president of the State Branch, on matters pertaining to organizing and other activities.

Annual Dance to Be Held at Eastland Hotel September 10

The Eastland Hotel is to be the scene of the annual dance of the Portland Central Labor Union, on Monday evening, September 10th.

Portland trade unionists look forward to this occasion with much pleasure, as for several years it has been considered the leading trade union social function of the year.

Delegates Raymond Howe, Edward Sylvester, Alphonse Curtin, Grover Hamlin, Lester Brayton and Frank C. McDonald, members of the committee of arrangements, report a good sale of tickets thus far, and are sparing no means to make the affair one that will warrant all who attend an enjoyable time.

Painters' 237 Hear Burgess Explain Vital Points of Codes

Vital points concerning the building construction codes were discussed by Clarence R. Burgess, secretary of the Maine State Federation of Labor, and president of the Augusta local, at the regular meeting of Portland Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers' Local 237.

Mr. Burgess instructed the local regarding the necessity for an immediate understanding with local contractors as a means for establishing conditions according to the construction code and outlined the manner in which this should be carried out.

Wherever this has been done, he said, the local union has been designated as the authority to conduct negotiations concerning wages, hours and general working conditions with employers, and as far as known, the arrangement is working to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Boot & Shoe Workers Enjoy Get-together at July 24 Meeting

Dancing, refreshments and speaking featured the get-together following the regular meeting of Boot & Shoe Workers' Local 650, held on Tuesday evening, July 24th.

This local union was started less than three months ago and is making splendid progress. Enthusiasm prevails among all the members, and as a means for maintaining present interest it is proposed to hold a series of entertainments during the Fall and Winter months.

Present as guests at the meeting were international representatives Baxter and Jorgin, who made short but interesting remarks.

Central Labor Union to Participate in Local Forward Movement

A well-spread program is underway for the purpose of increasing general business in what is locally termed the Portland market area. Heading the enterprise is the Portland Forward Movement Association, which is, in effect, an adjunct of the National Recovery Circuit. Headquarters are in the Chamber of Commerce building, from which source has been sent broadcast the announcement of the campaign.

Those who are asked to participate in this effort to increase and expand business in and adjoining Portland, include practically all the various mercantile, social, civic, fraternal and co-operative associations in the districts affected. Such individual organizations are requested to name a president for their respective bodies, which representatives will constitute a general committee for the furtherance of the general plan of action.

Frank W. Wardwell, secretary of the Labor Club, is now serving as temporary chairman for the purpose of the organization campaign.

E. H. Palmer is in charge of headquarters, pending the appointment of a regular officiating secretary to handle the details.

Related educational and inspirational work will be factors in stimulating interest in the general effort to make the most of the commercial possibilities of the Portland market area.

Much interest was manifested over this movement at last Wednesday night's meeting of the Portland Central Labor Union, and President Philip Place and Edward H. Sylvester were named to represent the C.-L. U. at the meetings.

Ornburn Named to Succeed Manning as U. L. T. D. Sec'y

I. M. Ornburn has been appointed secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor to succeed the late John J. Manning.

Appointment of Mr. Ornburn was made and announced by Matthew Woll,

IRA M. ORNBURN

president of the department, and is effective until the executive board meets on August 6, at which time the board will act. It is expected Mr. Ornburn will be selected by the board to fill the unexpired term.

The annual convention of the department will be held in San Francisco just preceding the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which opens October 2.

Mr. Ornburn is president of the Cigar Makers International Union and he has for years been one of the most energetic promoters of the use of the union label as a distinguishing mark on union-made products.

Shoe Wkrs.' Organizer Predicts Gov. Pinchot Will Run for Senator

Fay Carlin, organizer for the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, and well known in New England, is now located in York, Pa., where it is said he is doing splendid work in organizing the shoe industry in that city and other Pennsylvania districts.

Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the Governor of Pennsylvania, was present, Mr. Carlin took occasion to predict that Governor Pinchot would be an independent candidate for United States Senator, and that from his observation in going around the State, his chances for election are most encouraging.

Mr. Carlin praised Mrs. Pinchot for the splendid service she is rendering to organized labor, and referred to her as the "Betsy Ross and Mollie Pitcher of her day," and predicted her name will go down in history as a friend and fighter for the workers.

Chicago Bus Line Company Defies Labor Board Order

Chicago Motor Coach Co., operators of the city bus lines, has defied the authority of the National Labor Board and has refused to accede to the demand of the board for reinstatement of 15 employes discharged several months ago, in violation of the collective bargaining section of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

In a letter sent to the board over the signature of John A. Ritchie, president of the company, the Labor Board action is characterized as "unauthorized and arbitrary," and adds that the assumption of authority in the matter was "unwarranted, illegal and void."

The company denies that it has violated Section 7 (a) of the Recovery Act, or that it has discriminated against any employes because of union affiliation.

Of the 15 former employes involved, the letter says, 14 were discharged because of incompetence. The other, the letter says, voluntarily resigned.

The dispute was brought to the attention of the Chicago Regional Labor Board in April by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employes, Division 1,022.

Helena Printers' Strike Ended

Helena, Mont., Aug. 14 (ILNS).—Striking printers returned to work at their former wage scale and publication of Helena's two daily newspapers was resumed after a seven months' suspension. Arbitration of the hourly wage scale before the International Arbitration Board in November was part of the agreement by which the strike was ended.

The present scale is 90 cents an hour on evening newspapers, 97 cents on morning papers, and 92 cents in Job shops. The printers demanded $1.20 an hour for evening papers and $1.29 an hour for morning papers.

Brown & Williamson Are Makers of Many Union Tobacco Brands

"Nothing like a comfortable smoke to steady the nerves when the thermometer begins to climb high and a little physical aid and comfort is required!" The Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp., of Louisville, Ky., makers of cigarettes and other union tobacco products, may always be relied upon to provide the best the market affords in these particular commodities, now as in the past.

Among the popular brands which the B. & W firm furnish are the Kool, Wings and Raleigh cigarettes, all of them real delights to the most particular of smokers. Smoking tobacco brands include Golden Grain and the Old North State. For those who like to "roll their own," there is offered the celebrated Buyler and Target tobaccos. Dial and Catcher are other pipe and cigarette smoking tobacco brands, all of which have made their own particular appeal to the tobacco using public. Whichever method you may prefer, the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation feel sure that their A-1 quality products will please and permanently satisfy.

The concern announces that it has signed agreements with the Tobacco Workers' Union, whereby company plants at Louisville, Ky., Petersburg, Va., and Winston-Salem, N. C., become union shops, and all B. & W. tobacco and cigarettes will carry the union label as soon as necessary labeling equipment can be installed.

"Blue Coal" Now Sold by Household Fuel Co.

"Blue Coal," which is the only fuel on the market with a label on it, is being introduced to users of coal in Greater Portland by the Household Fuel Corp. This coal, which is actually colored blue, has proven to be the most economical fuel for thousands of New England families who have been using "Blue Coal" since it was first placed on the market.

The Household Fuel Corp., which is Portland's newest coal distributor, has opened an office and coal yard on Main street, in South Portland. Manager Miller states that all orders will receive prompt attention and expects that families in Portland, South Portland, and nearby places, will become as enthusiastic users of "Blue Coal" as those in other parts of New England. The firm's telephone number is Portland 4-1038.

Atlantic Ranges Are Union Made

Atlantic Ranges, which are made in Portland by Union [illegible] now being featured by the Hub Furniture Co., whose large establishment at 148 Congress street is the rendezvous of many families of trade unionists who seek good values in general home furnishings.

The foundry where Atlantic Ranges are made is manned by members of Molders' Local Union No. 245, and the company has always enjoyed an enviable reputation for fair dealing with members of the organization.

All the latest models of Atlantic Ranges for the 1934-1935 season are now on display at the Hub Furniture Co., where trade unionists and their families may buy a Union-made range not only at a range of prices within their means, but on most advantageous terms.

HOOD'S MILK

100% LOCAL SUPPLY
100% TUBERCULIN TESTED

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The Product of 1600 Maine Dairy Farms is Purchased for Distribution by

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A PRICE FOR EVERY POCKETBOOK!

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HEADQUARTERS FOR
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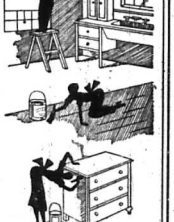
PAINTS, ENAMELS and VARNISH

ASK FOR
WESCO PAINT

GALS.	$2.59
½-GALS.	$1.40
QUARTS	75¢
PINTS	45¢



ASK FOR
PARKWAY PAINTS

GALS.	$1.85
½-GALS.	$1.00
QUARTS	60¢
PINTS	35¢

ASK FOR
EXCELLO PAINTS

GALS.	$1.39
½-GALS.	75¢

TOURAINE VARNISH STAIN
QUARTS 75¢, PINTS 45¢

Middlesex Varnish	$1.29 g.
Yankee Wall Size	19¢ lb.
Linseed Oil	79¢ gal.
Turpentine	75¢ gal.

The Only REAL Way to Judge TIRE VALUES

HOW LONG IS THE TIRE GUARANTEED TO WEAR?

There is ONLY ONE real measure of tire value, regardless of name, make or price. How much guaranteed wear do you get for the price you pay. Fancy claims ... general statements unbacked by a specific guarantee of the wear you can expect from a tire are meaningless. What you want to know is the answer to one simple question: How long is the tire guaranteed to wear?

COST of the TIRE

GUARANTEED WEAR

6-PLY ALLSTATE HEAVY DUTY

GUARANTEED to Wear 24 Months

COMPARE WITH ANY $9.90 TIRE

29x4.50

7.10

Easy Payments If Desired

- 6 Full Plies of Super elastic Gum-Dipped Cord.
- Extra-Wide, Thick Tread Resisting Tread.
- All Plies Super elastic Gum-Dipped Cord.

Sears guarantees ALLSTATE 6-PLY Heavy Duty Tires for 2 FULL YEARS of wear! This Guarantee protects you from any damage that would render the tire unfit for further service ... all road hazards ... there are no exceptions ... during 24 months!

SIZE	PRICE	SIZE	PRICE
29x4.50	$7.75	28x5.50	$10.45
30x4.50	7.95	29x5.50	11.25
28x4.75	8.20	30x5.50	12.05
29x5.00	9.65	32x6.00	12.75
26x5.25	10.00	29x6.00	13.00
31x5.25	10.95	31x5.50	14.30

Free Tire Mounting Service

4-PLY ALLSTATE

GUARANTEED to Wear 18 Months

COMPARE WITH ANY $7.40 TIRE

29x4.40

5.15

Ask About Our Time-Pay Plan

- 4 Full Plies of Super elastic Gum-Dipped Cord.
- 2 Extra-Tough Cord Shock Breakers.
- Quick, Easy Non-Skid Tread with deep cut blocks.

You can't buy greater value in a 4-ply tire than the ALLSTATE 4-PLY that carries an 18 months' guarantee against all road hazards! A tough, extra-sturdy, scientifically proportioned tire that will dress up any car.

SIZE	PRICE	SIZE	PRICE
29x4.40	$4.75	30x5.00	$7.45
29x4.50	6.15	28x5.25	8.00
30x4.50	6.20	29x5.25	8.25
28x4.75	6.70	31x5.25	8.80
29x4.75	6.90	28x5.50	9.05
30x5.00	7.35	29x5.50	9.20

Free Tire Mounting Service

4-PLY ALLSTATE CRUSADER TYPE

GUARANTEED to Wear 12 Months

COMPARE WITH ANY $5.00 TIRE

29x4.40

4.45

Time Payments as Low as $1 Per Week

- 4 Full Plies of Super elastic Gum-Dipped Cord.
- Tough, Wearing Ribbed Tread with Deeply Cut Blocks and Angles.

For the car owner who wants maximum value at lowest possible price there is no tire made that surpasses the ALLSTATE Crusader Type. Made from materials that we can unqualifiedly guarantee every Crusader TYPE tire against all road hazards for a period of one year from date of purchase! Don't let the low price fool you! Sears guarantees the quality is there!

SIZE	PRICE
29x4.40	$4.45
29x4.50	4.70
28x4.50	4.60
30x4.50	4.80
28x4.75	4.90
29x4.75	5.05
30x5.00	5.15
30x5.00	5.75
32x5.00	6.30

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Atkins Bucksaw	$1.00
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Block Planes	50c
6-ft. Folding Rules	15c
14" Stilson Wrenches, Wood Handle	$1.29
3½x3½ Brass Butts, pr.	19c
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BE PATRIOTIC BUY AMERICAN

BUY IN PORTLAND

TO HELP PUT OVER OUR COUNTRY'S GREAT RECOVERY PROGRAM!!!

BUY NOW!

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THE BLOWOUT-PROOF TIRE for 1934 ... noiseless, ribless, skidless

Now ... a brand new kind of non-skid tread has been added to the famous Blowout-Proof Tire! A winding, twisting tread that is far more skid-safe than anything you've ever known. A tread that is silent because there are no old fashioned spots and knobs to pound and wear off ... and lasts much longer for the same reason! Entirely different and safer than conventional smooth, parallel ribs. You need the safety and economy of the strikingly beautiful, low pressure General Dual Balloon on your car ... bring it around today!

C. E. NOYES & CO.
Cor. Forest Ave. & Kennebec St.
Dial 2-4647 Open Evgs. and Sun.
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SOUTH PORTLAND, MAINE
MANUFACTURERS SINCE 1903
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Hotel and Cafeteria
Headquarters for ORGANIZERS — DELEGATES and ALL UNION MEN
Preble St. Portland
BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCH
35¢ and up
ROOMS
By the day or week at reasonable prices.

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"THE CREAM OF CREAMS"
If You Want to Please Children and Grown-Ups Alike
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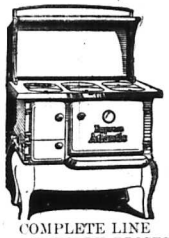
SELLS ATLANTIC RANGES — BUILT IN PORTLAND BY UNION LABOR



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- Better Heat
- Burns Less Fuel
- Even Baking Oven
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COMPLETE LINE AT FOUNDRY PRICES

SEE THE "NEW EMPRESS"
COMPLETE WITH ENAMEL CANOPY SHELF AS SHOWN HERE.
$59.50
$5.00 DELIVERS. CONVENIENT TERMS TO SUIT.

Trade In Your Old Range Towards a New Atlantic

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FURNITURE COMPANY
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Complete Home Furnishings On Easy Budget Plan

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Local Retail Distributor for
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Our Graduates Are In Demand!
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One of Maine's Oldest and Largest Business Schools Under New Management
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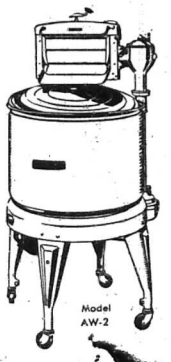
A Family Size General-Electric WASHER



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With Self-Filling And Self-Emptying Unit
FREE!
Latest Model with Super-Safe Wringer and New-Type Activator Washing Action.
FREE HOME DEMONSTRATION ANY TIME
$5 Down — A Year to Pay!
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Roof Paints and Cements
BLACK AND COLORS
For all Types of Roofs.
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CONSTANTINE CAFETERIA
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All Plain Garments
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Called for and Delivered
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Maine Sand & Gravel, Inc.
All sizes of Washed, Screened, Crushed Gravel and Concrete Sand of Highest Quality from plants at Scarboro, So. Portland, Milton, N. H., Leeds Junction, Maine — Capacity 4,000 tons daily.
Easy, Quick, Cheap Shipments by Railroad, Truck
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Do not leave what you can do to somebody else to do. That is what weakens the union. The only way in which to strengthen a union is to increase its activity and augment its membership. When every member tries to do his or her bit the union invariably grows and gets stronger and better able to fight the battles of labor effectively.

LEWISTON

INAUGURATION OF VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN TO BE LEWISTON C. L. U.'S CONTRIBUTION TO COMMEMORATION OF LABOR DAY

Proposed Plans for Holding Parade and Other Festivities on Labor Day Abandoned by Carpenters—Heed Call Issued by President Green to Build Strong Organization During Fall and Winter Months.

Proposed plans by Lewiston Carpenters' Local 407 to celebrate Labor Day with a parade and other festivities, did not materialize, according to Joseph A. Elie, a member of the committee of arrangements, in a telegram received just as The Labor News goes to press.

While no special reasons were given for abandoning the proposed celebration, it is surmised the cost of making preparations for such a celebration was largely responsible, as this has been a serious matter for consideration in many localities, and especially where unemployment was the greatest during the business depression.

The hiring of bands, regalia and other expenses incidental to holding a celebration, mount to quite a figure. This, it is contended, is a comparatively easy matter when treasurips of local unions are amply filled, but with only a small portion of the membership employed, as has been the case for several years, practically all funds have been wiped out, the receipts being only sufficient to cover running expenses.

But, commemoration of Labor's national holiday is by no means forgotten by Lewiston trade unionists. Realizing the new spirit prevailing among the unorganized to join the Labor movement, officials of the Central Labor Union are planning a vigorous campaign to begin immediately following Labor Day, and which is to continue during the Fall and Winter.

While good work has been done in organizing during the past year, C. L. U. officials are of the opinion that a campaign organized on broader lines would bring greater results.

In a recent communication, President William Green urged intensive organization work, and stated the A. F. of L. would assist as much as possible in the conduct of the campaign. It is also certain that assistance can be secured from officials of the Maine State Federation of Labor, that organization having authorized members of the Executive Council at the June convention to carry on organizing activities throughout the State during the coming year.

With this assistance, C. L. U. officials feel confident that a well organized campaign, started at once and vigorously prosecuted during the Fall and Winter months, will be productive of good results.

In addition to organizing groups of workers in various crafts, these are not unmindful as to what can be done toward building up the Central Labor Union. As at present constituted, only a portion of the local unions in Lewiston and Auburn make part of the Central Labor Union, and it is proposed to invite all locals to affiliate and by this means perfect a strong and formidable delegate body.

Local unions which make up the Labor movement in Lewiston and Auburn, follow: Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Local No. 1; Carpenters' 407; Cigar Makers' 66; Musicians' 409; Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers' 952; Printing Pressmen No. 721; Theatrical Stage Employes' 624; Maintenance of Way Employes' 1781 and Granite Cutters.

It is estimated there are between 2,800 and 3,000 workers who are ready to join the unions of their respective crafts, and that these could be brought into the fold through the organization of a campaign such as is proposed to conduct after Labor Day.

The idea is meeting with favor on the part of all interested in the growth of the local trade union movement, and with this spirit prevailing, there can be no doubt regarding results.

GENERAL STRIKE IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY MAY BE CALLED BEFORE SEPTEMBER 1st

(Continued from Page 1)

country and especially those from the Southern mills, painted a picture of conditions that caused every delegate to look upon the situation as most serious. For the most part, the stretch-out system was discussed in all its phases, its critics referring to it as the "accursed system which is making veritable slaves of those employed in the industry."

After considerable discussion over the resolutions which favored a general strike in the cotton industry, President McMahon took occasion to point out facts concerning the financial condition of the organization, stating that if such action is taken, local unions would be compelled to finance such an undertaking, and outlined other details incident to such a tremendous task.

He said the matter had been seriously considered during the three days when the executive board held meetings prior to the convention, and that the board's decision to endorse the resolution had come as the result of cool deliberation of all facts presented by the special committee named to prepare a full report of existing conditions.

"We are not desirous of creating chaos," he asserted. "I would hate to give my consent to anything like that unless I was absolutely convinced it was the only way out. I see no other way.

"We will say to the manufacturers: Now that we know the power we possess we will wield it, but we will wield it intelligently and reasonably.

"I urge immediate action upon the new council. We know what procrastination is. We have procrastinated possibly too long. The hour is here."

The ten delegates who stood out against the strike motion were from Newberry, S. C., who argued that this was not the best time to walk out.

"The members of our union don't want a strike at the present time, as our treasury won't stand it," said a Newberry delegate. He was contradicted by a delegate from Georgia and by another South Carolina delegate, who said a large majority in his State favored "action."

One delegate stated that 75 per cent of the cotton textile industry is "practically on strike now." Horace A. Rivere, organizer for the U. T. W. and a delegate from the Manchester, N. H., local, declared that New England workers "have been ready for months to go on strike." He urged that the strike be "brought up from Alabama to the cotton textile centers in New England."

Only 10 Oppose Strike Vote

When the vote was taken, only 10 of the 581 delegates voted against the resolution calling for a strike. Action was referred to the incoming officers, who are to use their own judgment as to the time at which it is to be called, September 1st being the limit set by the resolution.

I was greatly impressed by the remarks made throughout the discussion. I note the newspapers referred to one delegate as "hasty," indicating that rough-house tactics were resorted to. This is far from representing the facts. To my mind, the convention was orderly, although there was some excitement caused in moments when sponsors of the resolution pictured conditions as they exist in some of the mills.

This was especially noticable when W. M. Adcock of Huntsville, Ala., showed tears on his head which he said he received in the present strike in his State, but declared he was "willing to shed his blood again against those who would make slaves of their employes."

The strike vote was not taken until the arrival of 40 delegates from North Carolina, who had been attending the convention of the State Federation of Labor.

On Friday, the day set for the election of officers, all was excitement. Supporters of Emil B. Rieve, president of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, and termed as a progressive, urged his election on the ground that the present conditions necessitated new methods of conducting the organization.

On the other hand, supporters of President Thomas F. McMahon pointed to his fine record of achievements, referring especially to the growth of the organization during the past year from a membership of less than 50,000 to nearly 300,000. Other features pointed out favorable to Mr. McMahon's re-election included the establishment of a research department, and activities throughout the jurisdiction, which brought all divisions of the industry in closer contact with the international union through the establishment of various departments.

It took the progressive element a comparatively short time to realize that a change at this time would not be conducive to the best interests of the organization, and Mr. McMahon's re-election was by acclamation.

Similar action was taken in the re-election of Vice President Frank J. Gorman and William F. Kelly, who, with President McMahon, are credited with the success scored by the U. T. W. of A. during the past year.

The re-election of Mr. McMahon and other officers is a result of harmonious feelings brought about through the good offices of leaders in the organization, who declared this will have a strong influence in avoiding the calling of a general strike—meaning that the result of the election and the vote taken on Thursday, demonstrated confidence that will prove a most important factor in bringing about negotiations for alleviating present deplorable conditions in the industry, thereby making the proposed strike unnecessary.

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for the Presidency on two occasions, was given a fine reception when he rose to speak at today's session. Mr. Thomas promised his help if a strike becomes necessary, stating that "the textile industry has a longer history of exploitation than any other industry, and that the bosses never learn anything."

Important resolutions acted upon, aside from the strike vote at Thursday session, included one providing that all local unions shall work for the adoption of a 30-hour work week, with two shifts of 30 hours each. Others included follow:

The reintroduction of the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill in its original form at the next Congress.

Opposition to Nazi and Fascist activities in Europe.

Complete revision of the Rayon Code.

Legislation prohibiting employers from selling stock as a condition of employment.

A resolution was passed requesting the A. F. of L. to favor the industrial form of trade unions at the San Francisco convention.

Another recommended a nation-wide organizing drive against company unions for action by the A. F. of L. convention.

The formation of a Labor party was also recommended for action by the A. F. of L. convention.

Another resolution favored a schedule of wages for wool sorters.

New England delegates acting as chairmen of convention committees named by President McMahon, are as follows:

Labels—William Belanger; educa-

(Continued on Page 12)

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

VOTE FOR

G. LAWRENCE WINSLOW

Republican Candidate

COUNTY COMMISSIONER

HIS RE-ELECTION WILL MEAN AN ECONOMICAL AND EFFICIENT CONDUCT OF COUNTY AFFAIRS.

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RUMFORD

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UNITED STATES TIRES

RANGE and FUEL OILS

Labor Day Greetings

To Trade Unionists of Androscoggin County

From the Business, Civic and Industrial Leaders of

Lewiston-Auburn

Register Now for the Fall Term

OPENING

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 5th

AUBURN

Maine School of Commerce

AGNES CRAIG SEAVEY, Principal

Courses:

SECRETARIAL
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NORMAL TRAINING
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53 COURT STREET

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Telephone 1643

Joy Inn

American- Chinese Restaurant

Dine and Dance

MUSIC 12 to 1:30—6 to 12

20 Lisbon St. Lewiston, Maine

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

RE ELECT

HARRY E. BUMPUS

Republican Candidate

FOR RE ELECTION AS

TREASURER

OF ANDROSCOGGIN COUNTY

Labor Day Greetings

FROM

ANDROSCOGGIN MILLS

HILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

BATES MANUFACTURING COMPANY

LEWISTON — MAINE

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

ELECT FOR

REGISTER OF DEEDS

RAYMOND J. LEVESQUE

OF LEWISTON

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR

Register of Deeds of Androscoggin County

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

RE-ELECT

SHERIFF

David Walton

Republican Candidate for

RE-ELECTION as

Sheriff of Androscoggin County

Lunches and Meals Served

11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

ALE and BEER on Draught

DeWitt Tap Room

DEWITT HOTEL, PINE STREET

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

RE-ELECT

JOHN L. READE

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PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

Profound Change Needed in NRA

Codes Must be Reformed to Wipe Out Industrial Slums, and Tear-Shedders Need to Cease Their Wailing Over Victims of An Economic Condition—Labor, Given Its Proper Place in the Picture, Will Lead in Curing Autrageous Evils.

By THOMAS E. BURKE, General Secretary-Treasurer, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters of America

Changes of tremendous importance must be made in NRA and its ways of working, if it is to bring the Nation through to real industrial stability, if it is to beget industrial peace and if it is not to merely lead us to a half way point of recovery from which we shall presently slip back to land in the mud again on something other than our feet.

We are for the principle of NRA and we do not say that with the old tongue-in-the-cheek tune of those who jabber that they are "for it in principle." The two forms of expression mean two different things. To be for the principle is full of real meaning. To be for it in principle is just that much but air and deception.

Labor can afford to say what it means. It doesn't have to use trick words. Labor is for the principle upon which NRA rests and it was for it a good many years before General Johnson ever had a more serious thought than how his soldiers could shoot the other fellow's soldiers first. And while this doughty, scrappy and courageous General was formerly bulldog fading industries, perhaps without benefit of clergy or collective bargaining, labor was laying down the platform upon which rests every particle that is good in NRA. Sometime the General might dig up the record just to see how tragically far behind labor's great aim and goal he really has been and is in his thinking. If he should do that he might add the humility of the true student to his other splendid and generous attributes which, of course, would make him more nearly perfect. We naturally admire him for his stupendous work in a tremendous difficult governmental field filled with colossal human complications that have in all the ages tried the souls of brave men.

Equal Labor Representation

One of the profound changes that must be brought about under the aegis of NRA is equal labor representation on Code Authorities. This must not be any pretense of representation in soft-hearted so-called "friends of labor" picked by the general or some of his secretaries, nor yet by the very intelligent and eminent lady who occupies the office of Secretary of Labor and who sometimes knows what labor is all about.

Labor representation, moreover, must not be a kind that gives labor one vote of twenty and no votes.

Labor must demand and will demand full and adequate representation by men of labor's own choosing and labor itself must determine the manner of its own choosing. In the very few places of high trust wherein representatives of organized labor were the choice, they have demonstrated beyond question their splendid efficiency, exceptive ability and loyalty in the great stewardships reposed in their care.

The General and all others will soon have to learn to keep their hands off the machinery and labor. It has and will maintain its own sovereignty and it will proceed to get back that which it has temporarily given up in the interest of national unity.

These may be considered bold words perhaps. Well enough. So be it. NRA itself was founded by bold men and upon bold words. It is a day of bold words and bolder actions.

Labor will proceed along these lines, or else it will fail under the domination of wild men, or fall into a mean and miserable slavery.

There has been much talk about labor representation on Code Authorities. On a few Code Authorities labor is represented, but in no case is labor represented by one man in practically every case labor is represented in a restricted way, not as a matter of sound industrial governmental principle, but because the unions in those cases have been strong enough to jam the works if they were not accorded representation. Fear of consequences is not what ought to be the guide in erecting an industrial government.

Spiritual Inspiration

Go back for information and spiritual inspiration to that magnificent initial document—Labor's Manifest Duty put forth by the Executive Council and adopted in the year 1923 by the convention of the American Federation of Labor. The administrative forces would have a real constructive industrial policy based on those words of years of human experience that would guide them successfully in carrying out their great stewardship of the Nation and for Humanity. In that famous and all too little known document it was set forth that there must be industrial self-government with an industrial franchise comparable to the political franchise. That means equality of rights, equality of voice and vote, not as a matter of subordination, but as a matter of armed and fundamental right. NRA law not one even half way to meet that mark. It has taken even a backing a beginning.

But real representation must come and labor must battle and clamor for it as a definite and vital part of its program, and the battle cannot end until it ends in victory for labor.

The notion that labor fears responsibility is that much shadow boxing. Labor fears no responsibility that rightfully belongs to labor. It has—throughout all its history—shouldered immense responsibilities and it has never shirked a duty.

Economic Freedom

Its fighting legions were struggling, sacrificing and battling for political and economic freedom with the world against them, and long before there was any such an animal as an intelligentsia.

Labor will not assume the responsibility for watered stock structures or for the payment of bond issues based on nothing more sound than fair weather hopes. It will not be made responsible for the grievous sins of the great masters of industry and finance or for those of their little imitators, but there is no fair and proper responsibility which it will not assume with a welcome.

All freedom involves obligations and labor's whole grand battle for freedom has been waged upon the platform that those obligations must be assumed and discharged when freedom comes.

The great weakness of all codes today is in their violations.

Not many days ago there came to Washington a train bearing two solid carloads of witnesses to testify to charges of code violations. It has been said with authority that if all code violators were to be tried there would not be Courts enough for the trials, not juries enough to hold the culprits if all should be found guilty.

Only through adequate and full-voice labor representation on Code Authorities can such wastrels and shameless violation of codes be stopped. No regiment of the General, no army of police, no system of State supervision, can stop such defiances of the modern ats and only insufficient restraints found in NRA codes.

Many industries and business will go black was in the books until labor is given voice and power to join the resurrection of a decency and a morality that puts humanity above profits and keeps the needs of people before greed, which is a great many loyal and faithful firms are doing but are greatly disappointed by the wilful and disloyal shysters.

THOMAS E. BURKE

Protecting Little Fellow

Not is that all. There is a great clamor about protecting the little fellow and surely he has been given great consideration. A board—the Darrow Board—was set up to offer him a forum for defense. And it turned out that all the clamor was in behalf of that type of "little fellow" who is too little to pay a decent wage, too little to do more than pay the meanest and cheapest construction upon the adjustments, that business success comes through buying cheap and selling dear, translated into the Ford-Chrysler's formula, which demands manufacturing in sweatshops, and seeks to undercut the decent employer that desires to do the right thing with his workers and competitors.

Society is bound to offer freedom opportunity, as long as it remains democratic, but it must likewise and also assure freedom for the protection of human life and human standards against the unscrupulous use of opportunity by the weakened shysters of the economic slums.

Codes need to be reformed in many cases to wipe out these [illegible] tear shedders of the industrial [illegible] to cease their wailing over [illegible] and victims of an economic condition that was none of labor's [illegible] who were the first on [illegible] for many long years [illegible] their elimination.

Labor, given its proper [illegible] picture, its proper station [illegible] ship of industry, will [illegible] ing for all time the evils.

Labor's Counsel Ignored

At the moment of writing [illegible]

TOM MOONEY FILES APPLICATION FOR PARDON WITH GOVERNOR MERRIAM ON 18th ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ARREST

On July 27th, the [illegible] versary of his arrest [illegible] Preparedness Day [illegible] 22, 1916. Tom Mooney, [illegible] tomes, Leo Gallagher, [illegible] for a pardon with [illegible] Merriam.

Attached to the [illegible] statement by Mooney [illegible] both to the mass of [illegible] innocence, presented [illegible] vinces a further reason [illegible] acquitted last year of [illegible] of charge when tried [illegible] manmade indictment. [illegible] ment follows:

"Eighteen years from the day I was arrested, and seventeen years after the evidence against me was exposed as perjured I am again compelled to appeal for the 11th time to a governor of California for executive clemency."

Mooney's application [illegible] ing statement:

"On May 24, 1933, over tremendous opposition, I forced my case again before a Court and jury. I stipulated that where witnesses were dead or unavailable the State might use all the evidence used at my prior trial, provided I were allowed to disprove it. The District Attorney who was elected on his promise to do justice by me, did not dare to present this evidence to a jury, fearing an exposure of the whole monstrous vicious frame up. He publicly states that all witnesses available had been thoroughly impeached and discredited. All material witnesses to my prior conviction were available except Oxman, and this perjurer has been discredited and condemned by everyone without exception. The District Attorney, over my most earnest protest, moved for an advised verdict, which was given—thus making impossible the exposure before a jury of the whole frameup.

A. F. OF L. SURVEY OF UNEMPLOYMENT MADE PUBLIC JULY 28, SHOWED 10,000,000 STILL OUT OF WORK

Washington, D. C. [illegible] over ten [illegible] million [illegible] men able and willing [illegible] still kept in the jobless army by the refusal of the industrial [illegible] with their own and control industry, sought by the National Recovery Administration to apply on a national basis the 30-hour week for all industry.

Because of this [illegible] is paralleled in modern history [illegible] 500,000 persons are supported by relief [illegible]

These are the two outstanding facts in the July report on unemployment issued by W. [illegible] Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

June marked the end of [illegible] ment gains for the Spring busy season of 1934. Mr. Green said. "The first half of that year opened with [illegible] still unemployed in industry and agriculture and [illegible] ment again on the increase [illegible] summer lay-offs.

"Now that there is no further prospect for [illegible] in industry until the Fall season, it is time to take account of progress made and see where we stand.

Unemployed for Two Years

"The 10,321,000 now out of work compares with 11,172,000 in October after the reemployment drive of 1933. Although business activity during the first six months this year averaged 7% higher than last October, this was not enough to create jobs. Industrial unemployment has steadily been above the October level. Business firms have succeeded in increasing activity without making any important reduction in the great standing army of the jobseekers. Recent surveys show that a large proportion of this standing army has been without work for two years or more.

"The unemployment increase from May to June was not large. Over 100,000 wage earners were laid off from factories and 25,000 from stores, but this was offset in part by 75,000 taken on by farmers for the busy June season, 15,000 for road building and 10,000 on railroads. In all trades, there was an increase in unemployment of 61,000 from May to June.

"Trade union figures for the first part of July show a larger unemployment increase than in June. Unions report considerable numbers laid off in building, clothing trades and manufacturing, with smaller lay-offs in other trades. Our weighted figures show 19.6 per cent unemployed in July, and 20.1 per cent in early July, with 24 per cent on part-time work each month.

"The Government is endeavoring to meet this increasing unemployment with increased work on Public Works Administration and Emergency Relief Administration work programs. PWA added nearly 100,000 to its payrolls in June, and the number on the ERA program rose from 758,000 at the end of May to 983,000 on July 5. The number at camps of the CCC camps declined from 312,000 in May to 256,000 in June. This the average number at work on all three of these emergency programs rose from 1,671,000 in May to 1,813,000 in June and the payroll increased from $73,143,000 (May) to $86,779,000 (June). Although 20,212,000 had no work in industry in June, since 1,813,000 had work under Government emergency programs, the total number without work of any sort was 8,499,000. This compares with 8,677,000 in May.

Millions on Relief Rolls

"The latest relief figures published show relief payments at the highest level during the depression. In April, there were 4,447,503 cases on relief rolls, including 18,326,000 persons. Relief payment totaled $112,527,000 (including those on CWA work program); this compares with $73,000,000 in April, 1933."

It will be greatly appreciated if, when making purchases from our advertisers, you will please mention The Labor News.

BIG GOV'T HOME BUILDING PROGRAM WILL PROVIDE WORK FOR 5,000,000, ACCORDING TO WASHINGTON REPORT

Much is expected from the stupendous housing program of the Government. Home owners will be encouraged to build, renovate, remodel or replace their home and for this purpose the Government is making great efforts to get the building trades started and on their way. James A. Moffett, the new housing administrator, expects that there will be $500,000,000 of private funds expended in such a general program of construction and rehabilitation.

It is also stated that the Home Owners Loan Corporation has even now on hand a fund of some $300,000,000 for maintaining and reconditioning homes which it had already financed. Almost 300,000 applications for such assistance have already been received.

If the present plans are successful, it is estimated that it will provide work for 5,000,000 men. As a basis for such claim, it is said that at this time there are at least half a million men at work under various PWA projects.

As a stimulus to contractors and others who may wish to build but lack complete confidence as to the profit end of the job, the Government, under the new system, will advance up to 20 per cent of any loan which a bank might suffer by reason of financing such work-creating building projects. This amounts to a form of insurance to the banks, in the stated ratio. Undoubtedly, it will create confidence amongst the money distributers.

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WOODLAND

PARADE, SPEAKING, BALL GAME AND OTHER SPORTS ON BIG PROGRAM FOR ANNUAL CELEBRATION OF LABOR DAY

Central Labor Union Labor Day Committee Announces Arrangements Are Completed and Look for Most Successful Celebration—Prizes to Be Awarded for Best-Appearing Floats in Parade—Program Concludes With Labor Day Ball.

Arrangements for the annual Labor Day celebration to be held under the auspices of the Woodland Central Labor Union are completed, and members of the committee in charge feel confident this year's celebration will surpass all previous occasions.

No means have been spared to make this year's celebration one that will reflect credit on the local Labor movement. Believing in the perpetuation of the parade feature, which in the minds of all who look with importance on the institution of Labor Day as a national holiday, the celebration will be opened at 10 o'clock with a Labor and civic parade. This will be made up of all local unions, military, civic and fraternal organizations, and two bands will accompany the marchers.

A fine program has been prepared for the exercises following the parade with speakers representing Labor, the State and the municipality, and this is to be followed by a sports program in the afternoon and fireworks in the evening, interspersed with band concerts.

As a means for encouraging the appearance of floats in the parade, the committee will award prizes for the best appearance of industrial, fancy, fraternal and exhibitionplan floats. Much interest is being manifested in this feature and it is said there is considerable rivalry among the contestants, who are putting forth special efforts to win the prizes.

The sports program will open with a baseball game between the St. Stephens-Milltown Kiwanis Maritime Champions, and the Talbot All-Stars of Woodland.

There will be a big midway, merry-go-round, Ferris wheel, chairplane and other attractions to amuse the kiddies as well as the grownups.

In the evening, there will be a fine display of fireworks, followed by the annual Labor Day ball, with music by Jack Galvin and his Nine Commodores.

This occasion, which in past years has been regarded as one of Woodland's leading social affairs, is anticipated with much pleasure by the younger people, and as there will be old-time dancing, the older folks are equally enthusiastic over this feature of the Labor Day celebration.

This year, the Woodland Central Labor Union will celebrate its 29th annual observance of Labor Day. A drizzling rain last year marred the parade, and the celebration was confined to indoor sports and the Labor Day ball.

But we are promised good weather this year, at least as far as can be gained from judging the weather from the Almanac, and arrangements have been made with a feeling that old "Jupe Pluvius" is going to be kind to Woodland on Labor Day this year.

Those in charge of the Labor Day celebration are: William Shea, chairman; James A. Poole, secretary, H. A. Townsend, treasurer.

Chairman of grounds, F. L. Coons; sports, Murray Haines; amusements, and advertising, F. D. Johnson.

Music, T. J. McCarthy; speakers, J. A. Poole, Ford, E. Seldin, L. Seibal, Wardlow Wheeler; decorations, H. James dance, W. Gagnon.

Marshal of the Day, Henry Cox.

There are non-union men in every community. Get them into unions. This community has its work to do. Every worker in a union. That must be labor's battle cry. That way lies RECOVERY

BELIEVE THAT DONOVAN'S DISMISSAL FROM NRA OFFICE WAS BECAUSE OF 'ACTIVITIES FAVORABLE TO UNIONS

National Labor Relations Board Holds Hearing in Case of President of NRA Union Discharged on Charges of Inefficiency and Insubordination—Dr. Peck Gives Lie to Accusers.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 15 (ILNS)—John Donovan's case is now squarely before the National Labor Relations Board for decision as to whether he was "fired" by Gen. Johnson for "inefficiency and insubordination," as charged by Johnson, or for his activities as president of the NRA union of government employes. Donovan was summarily dismissed two months ago from his position with the Labor Advisory Council while he was attempting to have Johnson keep an appointment with him to discuss the case of a discharged stencil cutter.

In the hearing before the Labor Board, it was brought out that Donovan in handling labor provisions of the proposed paper and pulp code had been appealed to by two national labor unions in protest against certain contemplated clauses, and that Donovan had directed the union spokesmen to the Department of Labor, where they filed their protests and statistical data. From the Labor Department they were sent to the President, and later incorporated by the President in the paper and pulp code in his order of approval.

Wolman Opposed Union Points

It was further developed that strong opposition to such provisions existed among the paper makers, and that even Leo Wolman, chairman of the Labor Advisory Board, was opposed to them. Shortly after this incident Donovan was dismissed on alleged charges of "inefficiency and insubordination."

Gen. Johnson refused to appear at the hearing as a witness, but sent over a two-page typed statement which he asked to have put into the record. Chairman Garrison of the board refused to receive the statement, but said Gen. Johnson could appear as a witness if he wished to do so.

Donovan described his work with the Labor Advisory Board, pointing out he was frequently worked from 9 to 18 hours a day, and that no question of his efficiency had ever been raised until, in his capacity as president of the NRA employes' union, sought to intercede with Johnson in behalf of a dismissed woman typist.

Peck Hears Intimidation Charge

The session was enlivened with a Donovan witness, who is employed by the Labor Advisory Board, who testified that he had been told by Dr. Gustav Peck, the acting chairman, that "because a man was rated as efficient yesterday is no reason why he is not inefficient today." The witness said he interpreted this statement as an implied threat of his own dismissal if he showed sympathy with Donovan. Dr. Peck, sitting in the room, shouted angrily that the statement "is a lie."

Attorneys from the NRA appeared to defend the dismissal of Donovan, and sought to have the testimony restricted to the narrow confines of whether Donovan had been efficient. Chairman Garrison said the board wanted to hear the whole story, and that all pertinent evidence would be admitted.

Testimony was developed that Donovan had frequently protested at the long hours which NRA employes were compelled to work.

MEMBERSHIP IN INTER'L LABOR ORGANIZATION IS CONSIDERED BY A. F. OF L.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 15 (AFL).—The delegates to the 1934 convention of the American Federation of Labor, which convenes in San Francisco on October 1, will act on the application of the United States entering the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations, it was stated here following the session of the Executive Council of the Federation which considered the matter.

At the request of William Green, president of the A. F. of L., John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, named by Secretary of Labor Perkins as labor delegate at the recent conference of the International Labor Organization at Geneva, appeared before the Council and made a detailed statement of the work of the last session at Geneva as well as the organization and make-up of the I. L. O., its aims and accomplishments.

Mr. Lewis reported that the principal question before the I. L. O. this year was a proposal for a 40 hour week which was to have been placed before the various governments adhering to the organization. This subject, which has been on the agenda of the I. L. O. for some years, failed of passage because of the opposition of employers of the various nations and many of the governmental delegates, reported Mr. Lewis, and it was finally referred to the I. L. O. governing board with authority to bring it forth again at some future time.

Harold L. Butler, director of the International Labor Office, who has accepted the invitation of the A. F. of L., to address the convention the week of October 8, will make a thorough presentation of the work of the I. L. O. to the delegates.

If the Federation favors joining the I. L. O. it will be in line with the policy advocated by the late Samuel Gompers, who helped President Wilson formulate the labor sections of the Treaty of Versailles and who was the President's mainstay in planning for the convening of the international labor congress in Washington in October, 1919.

THE LABOR NEWS, 60c A YEAR

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

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In accordance with this company policy, the business of Hood's Portland branch is carried on locally. All purchases of milk are from local dairies, the employes of the plant at 349 Paris avenue, Portland, are local residents, many owning their own homes.

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DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR

CONGRESS

FIRST DISTRICT

Born at Standish (Richville), August 10, 1866.
Father—EBENEZER C. HAMLIN Mother—ABBY M. HASTY

LIFE—Father died when four; mother poor, six children. Have worked hard all my life farming and teaching school.

EDUCATION—Little Red Schoolhouse at Richville; Gorham Normal, 1890; Bridgton Academy, 1896; Bowdoin College, 1900.

TEACHING—Richville, 1889; Frederick Robie H. S., Gorham, 1890-1892; Standish H. S., 1892; Raymond, 1894; Principal, Windham H. S., 1894-1896; Oxford H. S., 1897-1898; Greely Institute (Cumberland), 1900; South Portland H. S., 1900-1912; Bridgton Academy, 1912-1913.

PUBLIC OFFICES—Superintendent of Schools, Cumberland, 1900; Standish, 1901; South Portland and Cape Elizabeth, 1913-1925. City Clerk, South Portland, 1913; Board of Registration, South Portland, 1926-1932; Mayor of South Portland, 1933.

WIFE—Annie Wilson Hitchings, deceased April, 1933. RELIGION—Universalist. POLITICS—Always a Democrat, voting for the best man locally. Always a Roosevelt man and will back him to the limit. Owe no man a dollar. A dirt farmer who has made farming pay. Will stay with the "forgotten man," for I am one.

"If 'Sime' were a Republican, we'd be inclined to support him, for we believe that Congress needs some good, old-fashioned New England 'hoss' sense in these trying times."—Harry Shorey, Editor Bridgton News, Bowdoin Classmate.

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1934 pack

Richmond FINAST SWEET PEAS

Packed within a few hours after picking so that all the natural garden fresh flavor is captured and sealed, the "new pack" is always the pick of the seasons canning. The "new pack" comes only once a year, so stock up now at these attractive low prices.

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RUMFORD

CENTRAL LABOR UNION LABOR DAY COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES PLANS ARE COMPLETED FOR HUGE CELEBRATION

Program Includes Parade, Speaking, Band Concerts, Field Sports and a Grand Ball—All Local Unions to Participate and Successful Celebration is Assured—Governor Brann Scheduled as Principal Speaker.

The Blue Eagle is soaring high in Maine these days and labor organization sentiment is strong and increasing in fervor. Rumford has caught the fever of enthusiasm and has made extensive plans for the celebration of Labor Day, when with martial music and banner high, the cohorts of Labor will turn out in force. The Central Labor Union has completed any details for the greatest ideal celebration that Rumford has ever been bothered with.

Maine is the center of the pulp and paper making industry in this part of the country, and the Paper Makers and the Pulp and Sulphite Workers are keenly alive to the real significance of Labor Day and what it means to them and their dependents. Such an outpouring of labor organizations as is planned on that occasion of national celebration will carry the message of courage and confidence far abroad. This spirit of unity and power, united in a resolve of mutual betterment, will be caught up and carried forward by brother trade unionists throughout the length and breath of the land.

The NRA has emancipated Labor. Section 7 (a) is its legalized assurance of the free right to bargain collectively with employers everywhere. This is the message which will be heard in every bugle blast and drum beat on Labor Day, when the Nation pauses to honor those who toil by make of this an everywhere Nation in that spirit, will loyal Rumford celebrate the day.

The parade, which will start in front of the municipal building, will include all the local unions in Rumford. There will be special floats in the line of march, including those of the Continental Paper & Bag Corp., the Oxford Welfare League and other concerns. Col. Albert Bodreau will be marshal. Participating will be Co. H of the 103rd Infantry, the Rumford band, Stanley's band of Mexico and the drum corps of Napoleon Ouellette Post, American Legion.

Governor Louis J. Brann will review the marchers from the balcony of the Mechanics Institute, a well known point of vantage on Congress street. Other notables who will share that honor will be Matthew Burns of Albany, N. Y., president of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers; Clarence R. Borgess of Augusta, secretary of the Maine State Federation of Labor, John J. Mara of Boston, general president of the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union, and Benjamin F. Stern of Biddeford, Representative to the Maine Legislature.

The parade will pass in review through all the principal streets of Rumford and will end at Chatham Park, where it will be met by the delegates from the other local unions who will escort them to the grounds.

Immediately following the exercises at Chatham Park, the sports program will start at the old ball grounds.

One of the outstanding events on the day's program will be a doubleheader baseball game between the Norway Fiddlers and the Rumford Tydols. The first game is scheduled to start at 1.30 p. m. and following the first game another series of field sports and entertainment will take place, with the final game between the two baseball nine Tree teams will start. Both these games are regularly scheduled league games.

A dance will wind up the day's activity at Municipal Hall.

Following are the committees serving for the celebration: General chairman, Jean D'Avignon; parade committee, Charles McHale, Harry Haley and James Caiendo, advertising and publicity, George Chambers, Eddie Le Breque, Arthur Williams and Arthur May Connell; entertainment and dance, Leo Boujoli, Alyre Galiant, James McInnes and Ezra Hoot, credentials, Cedil Lev, Isaac Bushie and Louis Smith; reception committee, Henry Gagnon, Charles Poland, Wilfred Hamel, Pius Huiger, James Marston, Jeffry Paradis and William Gruber.

The Rumford Central Labor Union deserves great credit for its unremitting efforts to make of this occasion one that will go down in local history as a day of days—a fitting testimonial to Labor and all that it stands for, here and everywhere throughout this great land of our.

New Board May Replace General Johnson on NRA

Signs and warnings in plenty have been given out recently that the retirement of Gen. Hugh S. Johnson as the active and dominant head of the NRA is but a question of time. His retirement as chief arbiter is said to contemplate the creation of a small board of directors to interpret contested provisions of the codes and to formulate and issue their final decision on dispute points. To bring the NRA into more consistent agreement with the anti-trust laws will be one of the main labors of the new boar to be created.

Gen. Johnson has long since reiterated his willingness, and even eagerness, to retire whenever the President permitted him to do so. It is possible that he may remain as chairman of the new board, but even that is something that the General is not grasping for.

Donald Richberg, special legal counsel and general director of the NRA, is said to be working on plans of procedure that will free the NRA from too great conflict with the anti-trust laws, something which is now a live contingency. The element of competition—how much and how far it shall be permitted to go unregulated, is the main problem.

Gen. Johnson has stated that to give personal supervision to all the manifold details of the 500 codes is too great a task for any one person; hence his desire to have a board created for this purpose. He believes that industry, in the main, should be self-governed, but there must reside somewhere a final enforcing power to give effect to the codes when they have been violated. A board of review and executive authority can best do this, is his opinion.

Code Approved for Textile Examining, Shrinking and Refinishing Industry

The National Recovery Administration announced its approved of a code of fair competition for the textile examining, stripking and refinishing industry. It becomes effective August 20, and is the 497th code approved.

The code fixes a maximum workweek of 40 hours and a minimum wage of 45 cents per hour for manufacturing employes, with $14 a week for non-manufacturing employes.

THE LABOR NEWS, 60c A YEAR

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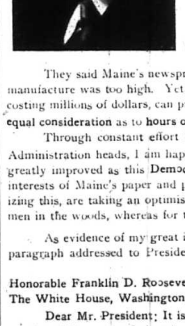
SEND BACK

UTTERBACK

TO CONGRESS

A FRIEND OF LABOR

Address of John G. Utterback



Having for forty years traveled throughout the District, I have a very intimate and wide acquaintance with the business men, laboring men and farmers, with whom I have dealt and believe I have a direct knowledge of their problems. Their success is my success. I am working at all times for our mutual interests. I started hustling for a living leaving school at 16 years of age. Have worked in shops and factories and realize fully the problems of the laboring man.

FOREST PRODUCTS

Maine's greatest natural resource is her forests and on taking up my work at the special session of Congress, I soon learned that propaganda seriously affecting Maine had been for years past effectively working against our interests. This was the evil work of big financial interests who had tremendous investments in Canadian Pulp and Newsprint Mills, and who sought to completely dominate the pulpwood and newsprint market in the United States.

They said Maine's newsprint mills were obsolete and should be junked—that the cost of manufacture was too high. Yet, today, these mills with the installation of modern machinery, costing millions of dollars, can produce newsprint at as low cost as the Canadian mills when given equal consideration as to hours of work and wages paid in Canada.

Through constant effort in contacting directly with President Roosevelt and the various Administration heads, I am happy to say the future of Maine's paper and pulpwood mills has greatly improved as this Democratic Administration is giving full recognition to the fact that the interests of Maine's paper and pulp mills must be protected. Our newsprint manufacturers, realizing this, are taking an optimistic view of the situation and are planning to employ thousands of men in the woods, whereas for the past few years there has been little or no employment.

As evidence of my great interest in the future of Maine's paper mills, I quote the following paragraph addressed to President Roosevelt:

March 1st, 1934.

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President; It is with serious concern that I view the future of the Lumber, Pulpwood and Newsprint Industries in Maine. I was much disappointed in the statements you made at the time Governor Brann, Chief Justice Pattengall and myself visited you, and I am impressed with the belief that you have not had presented to you fully all the facts as to the present situation and the future of our great timber interests.

Maine's Newsprint Mills can produce 40% of the U. S. annual consumption of newsprint and it is conservatively estimated that from ten to twelve thousand woodsmen would be employed each season in the woods, aside from the several thousands in the Pulp and Newsprint Mills, the total amount employed being around twenty-five thousand.

Maine's greatest asset today and for many years to come is her forests, covering three-quarters of her area, so that every section is directly affected as regards the price of her timber products.

Unless some agreement can be reached or protection afforded from the free importation of Canadian and European Pulpwood and Newsprint, Maine will gradually fade out of the picture.

Mr. President, I urge that you fully inform yourself as to the true picture confronting Maine as her plight is desperate.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN G. UTTERBACK.

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To the Voters of Maine--

Do you know that--

More than ten millions of men and women are still unemployed and in distress?

More than thirty millions of other men and women are on the verge of disaster and finding hope of relief only in "emergency" jobs, unemployment insurance or old age pensions?

Our government is being dictated by a group of college experimenters who never have been and never could be elected to office by the people?

If the INCREASE in our government debt in the last 16 months were reduced to dollar bills they would reach around the earth 20 times?

The INCREASE in the Nation's debt in 16 months has obligated every man, woman and child in America more than $35 each?

The total National debt is now $350 for every human being in the United States, and millions of dollars are added to it every hour?

To the Voters of Maine

You have only a few more days to consider the conditions and facts that confront you on Election Day. Have you given thought to the following—

That the Federal Government has been empowered by a subservient Congress—

To control production and distribution of all commerce.

To regulate banking, regardless of State right.

To control all securities.

To fix civil rights of all business.

To stifle initiative and cut down consumption.

To interfere in industry in a manner to arraign Labor against Capital.

To repudiate the solemn pledges of Constitutional Government in its gold basis currency.

To reduce the value of the dollar so that Capital dare not venture in business.

To increase the National debt by millions of dollars every hour.

Democratic Pledges--

In the first paragraph of the platform adopted at the Democratic National Convention in 1932, the party pledged itself as follows:

"The Democratic Party solemnly promises by appropriate action to put into effect the principles, policies and reforms herein advocated, and to eradicate the policies, methods and practices herein condemned. We advocate an immediate and drastic reduction of governmental expenditures by abolishing useless commissions and offices, consolidating departments and bureaus and eliminating extravagance, to accomplish a saving of not less than 25% of the cost of federal government, etc., etc."

The deadly parallel of accomplishment, after fifteen months in full power, such power as never before granted any administration in peace times, is striking:

Taxes have been increased in ways never before dreamed, and confront the people in every form of activity and consumption.

Not only has the government failed to reduce ordinary expenditures the 25% pledged, but it has failed to meet its own ordinary expenditures by many millions of dollars, at the same time failing to make provision for debt retirement or for public works.

To this failure to live up to its "solemn" party pledges, the government has added many thousands of millions to the public debt in "emergency" experiments that now seem to be fixed as permanent policy and unending extravagance in expenditures.

Ninety-six thousand workers have been added to the executive payroll.

Civil Service provisions for employment in government service have been set aside, the only requirement seeming to be "deserving Democrat".

The morale of the Nation's citizenry is broken

In spite of voluminous promises from every quarter of the administrative breastworks there is no solution in sight.

Anti-trust laws have been swept aside and the NRA fosters monopoly.

For a score of years the Federal Trade Commission has been trying to develop codes for fair trade practice, but NRA shoves them aside and knocks their endeavors into a cocked hat.

The old Democrat of State's rights, local option and personal privilege is the forgotten man. The Federal Government not only takes over State rights but those of cities, towns and individuals.

The tax system now in force stifles initiative and cuts down consumption. We cannot long stand a YEARLY expenditure of $7,000,000,000.

With the great mass of the Nation's capital tied up in tax-exempt securities, who is paying the taxes now?

Millions of people starving, or begging, or fed by charity, and the Government destroying crops to create higher prices for those to pay who can.

"Processing" taxes assessed on those in the East to help pay for the hogs and crops destroyed by the Federal Government in the West.

Senator Borah says of present conditions: "I do not call this Nazism. God forbid! I do not claim it is Fascism or Communism. It is none of these. It is simply that meddlesome, irritating, confusing, undermining, destructive thing called bureaucracy."

A Central Maine man quotes David Lawrence: "Let us look at the position of the holders of capital today. If they invest in enterprises involving a risk they may hope to make 8 per cent on their money. Then the government takes, in taxes, just half of it. Hence, they retain only 4 per cent. If, on the other hand, municipal or State bonds are bought the yield is about 4 per cent and there's no tax and no risk. So possessors of capital are not coming forth to help build new enterprises."

And the farmer himself added: "Thus we have the spectacle of the government holding tax exempt the money capital refuses to invest in business, and the government itself putting it out in wild and expensive schemes for which we small tax payers must foot the bills."

Has any bureaucrat in Washington any more right to tell a farmer what he shall plant and how much he shall raise, than such autocratic official has to tell a newspaper what it shall print and how many copies it may publish?

Has anyone in Washington the moral or legal right to force Western farmers to destroy millions of pigs to create a higher price for pork, and then fine a Maine farmer because he kills a hog for market?

We Recommend--

That thoughtful Democrats read what thoughtful Democratic leaders are saying. Has Democracy stronger leaders, clearer thinkers than

Hon. William R. Pattangall, Chief Justice of the Maine Supreme Court?

Hon. John W. Davis, Democratic Candidate for President, in 1924?

Hon. Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State in President Wilson's Cabinet?

United States Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, Champion of Constitutional Government?

United States Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, Champion of Local Self-Government and the People's Rights?

Governor Ely of Massachusetts, Outstanding Leader of Democracy?

Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York, Democratic Candidate for Presidential Nomination?

Every one of these Leading Democrats of the Nation, and many others well known to the people, are voicing their alarm for the future of the Country if a halt is not called in the reckless program of the Federal Government.

These men condemn New Deal assaults on the Constitution; wanton waste of the savings of the Taxpayers; discarding Civil Service and Anti-Trust laws; the frightening of Capital into refusal to invest in business, and the government itself entering into unfair competition with business already established. These thoughtful men see, NOT the Democratic Party in power but a group of Socialistic theorists who have never been elected and never could be elected by the voters of either of the great parties.

These leading Democrats of America are hearing new doctrines that have never been embraced by their party or by the Republican party. They fear theories of government undreamed of by the statesmen that founded our Constitutional government, and the statesmen of both the great parties that have piloted the Nation through three generations.

These leading Democrats, and thousands more with them, are aghast at the reckless casting aside of thrift and economy, and governmental indulgence in an orgy of spending the people's money.

These leading Democrats of America see millions hungry in the Nation and the government ordering destruction of crops so that prices may not be reduced.

They see mines, factories, quarries and workshops closed so that scarcity of their product may enhance prices—and millions of people out of work.

They see billions of dollars in gold wrested from the people to be wasted in experiment by dreamers and gamblers in the welfare of a Nation.

They see liberty a thing of the past, local self-government cast aside, individual initiative sneered at, and the sovereignty of States wholly disregarded.

They ask themselves: "Is this America?"

They dare not withhold their protest.

Read what these leading Democrats of America are saying in their warnings to the people of ALL parties.

If you believe=

In the individual rights and liberties enjoyed by Americans for 150 years—

In free, full, and open discussion of governmental acts, policies and tendencies—

In control of government by an informed majority, and not by organized, self-seeking minorities—

In the business man and the employer as the work-creators of the country who shall not be constantly frightened by threats of new government regulations—

In labor's right to choose as it may wish its own representatives, free from pressure asnd influence—

In private initiative and self-advancement as the great stimulating forces making for progress—

In a government which stimulates, and does not discourage, private enterprise and individual initiative—

In supervising and assisting industry to effect constructive reforms under a system of self-government—

In an economic order free from complete control of industry and business through regimentation of the American people—

In no further devaluation of the dollar as the first requisite to renewed confidence that hard work will be paid for in money that will continue to be worth something—

In bringing back governmental expenditures within the limits of bearable taxation—

In intelligent reform made on the basis of proven experience, and within the limits of the Constitution—

VOTE THE REPUBLICAN TICKET ON SEPTEMBER 10th.

A Maine farmer says--

I am a Republican because I believe that our liberties and our Union can be preserved only by strict adherence to the principles laid down in our Constitution.

I am a Republican because I know that a Republican form of government, with a Republican administration, has, in a long period of years, made greater material progress, produced higher standards of living, inspired superior love of peace, tolerance and good will, than in any other period in any nation on earth.

I am a Republican because that party stands, always, for the sanctity of the Home and the Church; for the Constitutional right of free speech, free criticism of government, for independence in thought, work and play, worship and prayer; individual license to plant and sow and harvest without dictation by brain trust or bureaucrat.

I am a Republican because that party stands now, and ever has stood, for sound currency, full value money, and against any repudiation of government pledges to the people in whatever guise such repudiation may be offered.

I am a Republican because I am forever opposed to the wanton destruction of God's bounty, by any self-constituted authority, on any political pretext, for the selfish interests of any section or group, while millions of fellow citizens are suffering for want of the necessities so destroyed.

Politics-

For consideration of Maine Voters:

The National Administration is not Democratic.

Every pledge of the Democratic Party in National Convention has been violated.

The promises of party leaders have been repudiated unblushingly.

The Democratic Party as a factor in American government is dead.

The Republican Party has been helpless before a public misled by false hopes and oft-repeated promises.

Senators and Representatives of both parties in Congress must combine to halt the march of a great socialistic autocracy that flouts the Constitution, sneers at Civil Service, takes over States' rights, destroys local self-government and dictates the business and industry of the Nation.

Quoddy Dam Pretense--

Secretary Ickes is coming to Maine as a lure in Election Day needs of Maine Democrats.

The Quoddy Dam project was rejected by government engineers.

Th Federal Power Commission could not see a possible market for power produced there.

The public works board of review was adverse to creating a great power plant, the product of which could not be used.

Secretary Ickes said the Maine project was "out". He said the $3,300,000,000 building program "is not a grab bag; the money must be wisely spent".

Until after Election Day, September 10th, there will be talk and veiled promises to Eastern Maine, then hopeful voters will learn that they have been suckers taking in the Farley bait for votes.

The rejection of Quoddy last year,
The election pretence of this year.

If you believe in

Right of Free Speech
Right of Free Press
Right to Strike
Rights of Property
Free Flow of Capital
Individual Opportunity
Representative Government

Vote Republican Ticket Sept. 10

Republican State Committee:
ARTHUR E. SEWALL, Chairman
FRANK J. HAM, Treasurer

GENERAL STRIKE IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY MAY BE CALLED BEFORE SEPTEMBER 1st

(Continued from Page 8)

tion, William Leader; law, Alexander McKeown; grievances, William E. G. Batty; legislation, John H. Powers; organization, Horace A. Rivière; resolutions, Abraham Binns.

Executive council's report, Henry Ludwig; secretary-treasurer's report, Walter Bramley; president and vice president's reports, Edward Callaghan; rules of order, William B. Smith; auditing, Peter B. McGeough.

McMahon Demands 30-Hour Week

In opening the convention, President Thomas F. McMahon delivered his report, covering 16 pages of matter which discussed in detail all the units of the industry. The report paid particular attention to the stretch-out system, stating that wherever this is attempted in any division of the textile industry, unless agreement has been made between a union committee and the employer, that an immediate strike be declared and to at once seek endorsement by the International union. To meet such situations, he urged that an assessment be levied of 30 cents instead of the present 20 cents per capita tax, and that 10 cents of this per capita be put aside for the purpose of meeting such contingencies.

He recommended 30-hour, five-day week in the textile industry. This plan, he said, would employ all the workers who are now idle and would also produce sufficient goods both for domestic use and foreign export.

He warned the workers against failing into apathy, saying that otherwise the NRA would be taken advantage of by the employers to the detriment of the workers themselves. At the same time, he said that many of the present benefits under the NRA have fallen to the lot of unskilled workers. The skilled and semi-skilled help have been penalized by having to operate more machinery without proportionate wage increases. In other words, the stretch-out system.

Referring to the progress made during the past year, President McMahon said:

"A great reaction has taken place, as you all know. The demand for organization was so great it was impossible to meet it. Organizers were sought for, and in many instances we were severely condemned because we had not a sufficient number of organizers on hand to meet these requests. These people of course, did not know then, and possible some do not know now, that the expense of an organizer is a serious financial outlay because of the high cost of transportation and hotels. A make-shift commission form of organization was adopted because of dire necessity, and not because we thought it the right way to do organizing work.

On the question of unemployment, President McMahon said as follows:

"The present unemployment in our industry is due, in large measure, to the continuation of the so-called 'stretch-out' system in operation in practically all divisions of our industry.

The back-wracking and mental anguish caused today through this accursed stretch-out system in our mills is due to the shameless tactics of unscrupulous employers who believe that profits mean more than human lives—men and women thrown on the scrap heap, when they should be at the height of their earning power, and all because unfair employers have set up the dollar as their Deity."

Gorman Hits Findings of NRA Research Group

Drastic criticism of the findings made in the cotton textile industry recently by the NRA's Research and Planning Division was offered at Tuesday's session by Vice President Francois J. Gorman. Mr. Gorman assailed the findings on the productive machine hours necessary to meet normal demands for cotton goods, the report on wages, the failure to report on wage differentials in the higher brackets, and on the stretch-out problem, and the present set-up and alleged misdeeds of the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board.

Kelly Hits Enforcement Failure

James Starr, secretary-treasurer, said that within the past two years the United Textile Workers of America added 250,000 new members and had added 127 new local unions. He said that a six-hour, five-day week would be sufficient in all textile industries except silk, to produce sufficiently to meet the needs of both our domestic and foreign markets. In silks, a nine-shift of eight hours, five days a week, would be sufficient to meet the demand.

New England delegates, those representing Boston and women's locals, were especially interested in this discussion, as the appointment of the Industrial Relations Board was incidental to the calling off a strike scheduled for July 2nd, action on which had been taken at several conferences, one of which was held in Worcester.

Changes in Cotton Code

A detailed report in which definite recommendations are made for changes in the cotton textile code, was presented to the U. T. W. executive board by a special committee headed by Abraham Binns secretary of the New Bedford Weavers' Union. The report favors reduction of working hours from 40 to 30 hours per week, operations limited to two shifts, treats of wage differentials, and attacks machine loads in drawing up a definite standard to covern different types of work.

In Charge of the Proposed General Strike

In addition to the proposed strike of cotton workers, the convention also authorized similar proceedings in other divisions of the industry, these including woolen and worsteds, rayon, silk and other units. Named on this committee who will have charge, are Vice President Frank J. Gorman, John H. Powers, Pawtucket; Abraham Binns, New Bedford; Emil Rieve, Milwaukee, and W. G. Watson, Stroudsburg, Pa.

Just before leaving New York Saturday night, I was informed regarding the appointment of the new executive board, with the following members:

John H. Powers, Pawtucket, Alexander McKeown, Philadelphia, Anthony Annaratta, Paterson, N. J.; William B. Smith, Paterson, Abraham Binns, New Bedford; Emil Rieve, Milwaukee; Harry F. Walton, Stroudsburg, C. W. McAbee, Spartanburg, S. C., William Danigh, Rockville, Conn., and W. G. Watson, Salisbury, N. C.

Much consideration was expressed by those who favored an increase in the per capita tax from 20 to 25 cents, the purpose of which was to create a defense fund. It was strongly contended the present tax is far from sufficient to warrant such great import ance at the present time.

The Increase Was Urged

The increase was urged so that when moves are made to improve conditions, the final ballot, if necessary, would be sufficiently strong to warrant paying strike benefits to locals while their members are on strike.

Under the present tax, local unions finding to establish defense funds are entirely at the mercy of other crafts, and are also compelled to resort to other means for support.

Delegates who opposed the increased tax rate argued that wages received by the great majority of textile workers are far from sufficient to warrant a decent livelihood, and that while the increase is comparatively small, calls made upon them for local dues and assessments are such that they felt any increase now would be looked upon with disfavor by the rank and file of the membership.

As before stated, the dates to be determined for calling the strikes, as authorized by the convention, should this be found necessary, are to be decided upon by the general executive board. The conference of opinion among many delegates here on Saturday afternoon was that every possible effort will be made by NRA authorities to avoid the proposed strike. Vice President Gorman left for Washington to consult with Robert Bruce, chairman of the Textile Industrial Relations Board of which Mr. Gorman is also a member, and while press reports announced statements by textile executives which made them appear as being indifferent, there is no doubt but what they look upon the action of the convention as serious, and will take such means as they can to avoid it.

While in Washington, Mr. Gorman will confer with President Green of the American Federation of Labor regarding the proposed general strike. This action on the part of affiliated national and international unions, I understand, is customary when the support of the parent body is deemed necessary. However, it is known the action of the convention has already met with the Executive Council's approval, this action, it is reported, having been made part of the proceedings at the meeting of the Council, which terminated at Atlantic City this week.

CRITICISM OF NEW DEAL

(Continued from Page 1)

people who were broad minded. They seemed happy and contented. While there is still a lull in textiles optimism prevails regarding the early resumption of operations. It is the same regarding the shoe industry. Hotel, restaurant and road-stand proprietors are all reporting greatly improved business and also among cafe and other business people who cater to the traveling public.

Building Industry Still Backward

While business has greatly improved in various lines, not so with several, however, these including in particular the building industry. While in Bar Harbor I consulted with officials of the Building Trades Council, who reported conditions very bad. I make said year, when the windows of 50 or more cottages were being beautified up, they had been reopened, and according to H. T. C. officials reports on file here practically nothing in connection with considerable work during the months of May and June.

That which impressed mostly, however, was the tremendous change in business conditions in Bangor. As already stated, my visit there last year was marked with disappointments and evils, while it is recognized Center of distribution for Northern Maine, is a veritable bee-hive of business activities. This applies to all industries, and while the paper situation is still far from satisfactory, hopes are strongly entertained that matters are shaping themselves in such a way that when Congress meets in January, the printpaper situation will be greatly improved.

Continued Agitation to Stabilize Newsprint Industry

This question continues to be one of the principal subjects discussed. While business in general has improved throughout the State, this industry is still suffering considerably because of foreign competition, and all interested, both manufacturers and employes, are agreed that drastic means are needed to save the industry from ruin.

In my talks with officials of Paper Makers' Unions, I was much amazed over the interest manifested by the workers on this question. I was told that all local unions are taking all possible means for bringing present conditions prevailing in the industry to the attention of the President and Congress, and it seems to me, that with this interest manifested on the part of the workers themselves, and the trade union movement in general, good results will surely follow.

I was much impressed with the enthusiasm manifested by Paper Makers' officials who attended the meeting held in Augusta during the convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor, at which Justice Pattangall was the principal speaker. The important points coming out of that conference by delegates representing unions from all newsprint centers was the signal for renewed interest on th, part of the workers, who from that day on, have been increasing in their efforts to assist all interested in bringing the industry up to its former standards.

Politicians Against New Deal

With all this talk about improved conditions throughout the State, I was much disappointed to find among some of the existence of a strong feeling against the New Deal. Among a goodly number of business men, I found some who acknowledge the fact that conditions had greatly improved, some going so far as to say that the NRA had been a God-send to industry in general. But the most part, those who are discrediting the administration do so because of political reasons, not realizing that their activities only tend to retard progress.

As election time nears, politics is sizzling, and everywhere people are discussing the New Deal as the most important topic of conversation. That this is a big factor in the campaign, is unquestioned. But from what I have been able to observe, it's woe to the candidate who bases his hopes for the votes from wage earners, resorts to the abominable propaganda used by politicians to defeat it.

One prominent business man told me the other day that those who attempt to do this may find themselves in the same category as did Governor Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska, who was unmercifully defeated because of his opposition to the New Deal.

Important State Issues

State issues, and especially those which appear on the ballot, are also the subject of much discussion, and I find Labor is greatly interested in all three amendments to the Constitution and the Referendum question, and this is also bringing about most enlightening discussions at meetings of Central bodies and local unions, and also by groups of workers who gather at their clubs and other places where groups of workers congregate.

Look to President to Avoid Textile Strike

In the closing days of my tour I heard some discussion regarding the proposed textile strike action on which was taken at the annual convention of the United Textile Workers of America. From a number of conversations with officials of Textile Unions, I gathered these are of the opinion that there will be no necessity for calling a strike, express confidence that the President and officials will exercise all possible [illegible] toward avoiding such a step.

For the most part, [illegible] expressed favor with the action taken, as in Maine, like other textile centers in New England, the abuses which crept into the industry during the past few years and especially during the depression, are such that immediate remedy is most essential to the interests of both the worker as well as the industry.

Aside from satisfaction regarding improvement in business conditions, my trip North proved a most enjoyable one. The mountains, streams and harbors, and other beauteous scenery all along the route, made the trip one that proved most delightful.

INTERSTATE COMPACTS

(Continued from Page 1)

the effect that every State which is a party to the agreement shall maintain a continuing, unpaid commission representing industry, labor and the public, to deal with other States concerning questions arising under the compact.

In addition to general prohibitions of unfair and oppressive wages for women and children, the minimum wage section authorizes the State administrative agencies to investigate the wages paid women and minors, to appoint wage boards and to administer and enforce the minimum wage laws.

Whereas, this compact has to do with labor legislation, will there be opportunity for full and free expression of labor's point of view?

Will the representative on State commissions ratifying the compact be truly representative of labor and responsible to labor only?

Will the legislative agencies of State Federations of Labor be permitted to work in conjunction with State commissions on interstate compacts?

Can labor adjust itself to the changed conditions, work in harmony and accord, moving at the same time for the enactment of more progressive labor legislation in all States ratifying the compact?

Will labor of all States involved act as one to secure recognition and equal representation on State commissions to determine and promote progressive labor legislation?

In other words, how does organized Labor fit into this scheme?

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UNITED FOR REPEAL

Voters of Maine will have the opportunity of voting the 26th Amendment out of our State Constitution on Sept. 10th. We believe this action should be taken for the following reasons:

1. The 26th Amendment is a police regulation in the Constitution, improperly there, denying basic rights to citizens of Maine.

2. The 26th Amendment lacks public support without which no law can be successfully enforced.

3. Absolute prohibition intended by the 26th Amendment has failed to promote temperance.

4. Prohibition as a method of liquor control has failed nationally and in every country where it has been tried.

5. A reasonable system of State control would give revenues to the State, cities and towns, and would materially assist in reduction of the present heavy burden of taxation.

6. Regulated sale of alcoholic beverages would benefit Maine greatly in competition for the tourist business.

UNITED REPEAL COUNCIL OF MAINE

A voluntary non-partisan association

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(This advertisement is sponsored by the United Repeal Council of Maine)

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Signed: HENRY D. HANSON, Sec.

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Can Materially Help in Sustaining and Bettering the Administration of All County Departments by

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CRAB MEAT 2 No. ½ cans 49¢
SHREDDED WHEAT 2 pkgs 23¢
Encore MAYONNAISE 3 OZ. JAR 5¢
MACARONI SPAGHETTI and NOODLES ENCORE 4 8 oz pkgs 25¢
FORCE TOASTED WHOLE WHEAT FLAKES 2 packages 23¢
WHITEHOUSE CONDENSED MILK can 15¢
QUAKER MAID APPLE SAUCE can 10¢
PILLSBURY'S MINITMIX package 25¢
BAKER'S EXTRACTS LEMON OR VANILLA bottle 29¢
DOUGHNUTS dozen 15¢
BIRDS-EYE MATCHES 6 boxes 27¢
IVORY SOAP MEDIUM SIZE 5 cakes 24¢
KLEEN-LIN A & P WASHING FLUID bottle 10¢
5c CANDY BARS 3 for 10¢
PACIFIC TOILET PAPER 8 rolls 25¢
WHITE HOUSE EVAP. MILK 3 tall cans 18¢
"The largest selling brand in the world"

Ivory Soap	4 large cakes	35¢
Clorox	bottle	15¢
Encore Garden Relish	jar	25¢
Eagle Condensed Milk	can	20¢
Old Mother Hubbard Cat Food	can	10¢
Baker's Root Beer Extract	bottle	15¢

Made in A & P's Own Bakeries

HEALTH COOKIES	2 pounds 25¢
MOLASSES COOKIES	2 pounds 25¢
HERMITS	2 pounds 25¢

Quaker Maid Chili Sauce	12 ounce bottle	20¢
Quaker Maid Beans	3 large cans 25¢	2 small cans .9¢
Rajah Extracts LEMON, ORANGE and VANILLA	bottle	25¢
Coconog CHOCOLATE FLAVORED FOOD DRINK	can	19¢
Grandmother's White Bread	big 20 ounce loaf	9¢
Ann Page Bread Long Loaf	20 ounces	9¢
BOKAR COFFEE	pound	27¢
RED CIRCLE COFFEE	pound	23¢
EIGHT O'CLOCK COFFEE	pound	21¢

"Really fresh coffee is ground before your eyes"

Preserving Needs

PRESERVING JARS	PINTS dozen 99¢	QUARTS dozen $1.09
SEALING WAX		cake 10¢
CERTO		bottle 31¢
JAR RINGS		3 dozen 25¢
JELLY TUMBLERS		dozen 45¢

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

YELLOW ONIONS	10 lb bag 29¢	50 lb bag $1.29
SWEET POTATOES		4 lbs. 25¢
TOMATOES, native		lb. 5¢
CANTALOUPES, large size		2 for 25¢

GUARANTEED MEATS

All Beef sold in A & P Markets is doubly U. S. Government inspected for your protection. Every piece of meat is guaranteed to give complete satisfaction or your money cheerfully refunded. Try A & P Meats today, and see for yourself the fine quality of our Meats.

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